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[79]

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1921.

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11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. every 15 minutes
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every 15 minutes
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. every 15 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes
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CANTON (at the Top)	dep.		1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	8.90	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	9.60	9.70	9.80	9.90	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	10.60	10.70	10.80	10.90	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	11.60	11.70	11.80	11.90	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	12.60	12.70	12.80	12.90	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	13.60	13.70	13.80	13.90	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	14.60	14.70	14.80	14.90	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	15.60	15.70	15.80	15.90	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	16.60	16.70	16.80	16.90	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	17.60	17.70	17.80	17.90	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	18.60	18.70	18.80	18.90	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	19.60	19.70	19.80	19.90	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	20.60	20.70	20.80	20.90	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40	21.50	21.60	21.70	21.80	21.90	22.00	22.10	22.20	22.30	22.40	22.50	22.60	22.70	22.80	22.90	23.00	23.10	23.20	23.30	23.40	23.50	23.60	23.70	23.80	23.90	24.00	24.10	24.20	24.30	24.40	24.50	24.60	24.70	24.80	24.90	25.00	25.10	25.20	25.30	25.40	25.50	25.60	25.70	25.80	25.90	26.00	26.10	26.20	26.30	26.40	26.50	26.60	26.70	26.80	26.90	27.00	27.10	27.20	27.30	27.40	27.50	27.60	27.70	27.80	27.90	28.00	28.10	28.20	28.30	28.40	28.50	28.60	28.70	28.80	28.90	29.00	29.10	29.20	29.30	29.40	29.50	29.60	29.70	29.80	29.90	30.00	30.10	30.20	30.30	30.40	30.50	30.60	30.70	30.80	30.90	31.00	31.10	31.20	31.30	31.40	31.50	31.60	31.70	31.80	31.90	32.00	32.10	32.20	32.30	32.40	32.50	32.60	32.70	32.80	32.90	33.00	33.10	33.20	33.30	33.40	33.50	33.60	33.70	33.80	33.90	34.00	34.10	34.20	34.30	34.40	34.50	34.60	34.70	34.80	34.90	35.00	35.10	35.20	35.30	35.40	35.50	35.60	35.70	35.80	35.90	36.00	36.10	36.20	36.30	36.40	36.50	36.60	36.70	36.80	36.90	37.00	37.10	37.20	37.30	37.40	37.50	37.60	37.70	37.80	37.90	38.00	38.10	38.20	38.30	38.40	38.50	38.60	38.70	38.80	38.90	39.00	39.10	39.20	39.30	39.40	39.50	39.60	39.70	39.80	39.90	40.00	40.10	40.20	40.30	40.40	40.50	40.60	40.70	40.80	40.90	41.00	41.10	41.20	41.30	41.40	41.50	41.60	41.70	41.80	41.90	42.00	42.10	42.20	42.30	42.40	42.50	42.60	42.70	42.80	42.90	43.00	43.10	43.20	43.30	43.40	43.50	43.60	43.70	43.80	43.90	44.00	44.10	44.20	44.30	44.40	44.50	44.60	44.70	44.80	44.90	45.00	45.10	45.20	45.30	45.40	45.50	45.60	45.70	45.80	45.90	46.00	46.10	46.20	46.30	46.40	46.50	46.60	46.70	46.80	46.90	47.00	47.10	47.20	47.30	47.40	47.50	47.60	47.70	47.80	47.90	48.00	48.10	48.20	48.30	48.40	48.50	48.60	48.70	48.80	48.90	49.00	49.10	49.20	49.30	49.40	49.50	49.60	49.70	49.80	49.90	50.00	50.10	50.20	50.30	50.40	50.50	50.60	50.70	50.80	50.90	51.00	51.10	51.20	51.30	51.40	51.50	51.60	51.70	51.80	51.90	52.00	52.10	52.20	52.30	52.40	52.50	52.60	52.70	52.80	52.90	53.00	53.10	53.20	53.30	53.40	53.50	53.60	53.70	53.80	53.90	54.00	54.10	54.20	54.30	54.40	54.50	54.60	54.70	54.80	54.90	55.00	55.10	55.20	55.30	55.40	55.50	55.60	55.70	55.80	55.90	56.00	56.10	56.20	56.30	56.40	56.50	56.60	56.70	56.80	56.90	57.00	57.10	57.20	57.30	57.40	57.50	57.60	57.70	57.80	57.90	58.00	58.10	58.20	58.30	58.40	58.50	58.60	58.70	58.80	58.90	59.00	59.10	59.20	59.30	59.40	59.50	59.60	59.70	59.80	59.90	60.00	60.10	60.20	60.30	60.40	60.50	60.60	60.70	60.80	60.90	61.00	61.10	61.20	61.30	61.40	61.50	61.60	61.70	61.80	61.90	62.00	62.10	62.20	62.30	62.40	62.50	62.60	62.70	62.80	62.90	63.00	63.10	63.20	63.30	63.40	63.50	63.60	63.70	63.80	63.90	64.00	64.10	64.20	64.30	64.40	64.50	64.60	64.70	64.80	64.90	65.00	65.10	65.20	65.30	65.40	65.50	65.60	65.70	65.80	65.90	66.00	66.10	66.20	66.30	66.40	66.50	66.60	66.70	66.80	66.90	67.00	67.10	67.20	67.30	67.40	67.50	67.60	67.70	67.80	67.90	68.00	68.10	68.20	68.30	68.40	68.50	68.60	68.70	68.80	68.90	69.00	69.10	69.20	69.30	69.40	69.50	69.60	69.70	69.80	69.90	70.00	70.10	70.20	70.30	70.40	70.50	70.60	70.70	70.80	70.90	71.00	71.10	71.20	71.30	71.40	71.50	71.60	71.70	71.80	71.90	72.00	72.10	72.20	72.30	72.40	72.50	72.60	72.70	72.80	72.90	73.00	73.10	73.20	73.30	73.40	73.50	73.60	73.70	73.80	73.90	74.00	74.10	74.20	74.30	74.40	74.50	74.60	74.70	74.80	74.90	75.00	75.10	75.20	75.30	75.40	75.50	75.60	75.70	75.80	75.90	76.00	76.10	76.20	76.30	76.40	76.50	76.60	76.70	76.80	76.90	77.00	77.10	77.20	77.30	77.40	77.50	77.60	77.70	77.80	77.90	78.00	78.10	78.20	78.30	78.40	78.50	78.60	78.70	78.80	78.90	79.00	79.10	79.20	79.30	79.40	79.50	79.60	79.70	79.80	79.90	80.00	80.10	80.20	80.30	80.40	80.50	80.60	80.70	80.80	80.90	81.00	81.10	81.20	81.30	81.40	81.50	81.60	81.70	81.80	81.90	82.00	82.10	82.20	82.30	82.40	82.50	82.60	82.70	82.80	82.90	83.00	83.10	83.20	83.30	83.40	83.50	83.60	83.70	83.80	83.90	84.00	84.10	84.20	84.30	84.40	84.50	84.60	84.70	84.80	84.90	85.00	85.10	85.20	85.30	85.40	85.50	85.60	85.70	85.80	85.90	86.00	86.10	86.20	86.30	86.40	86.50	86.60	86.70	86.80	86.90	87.00	87.10	87.20	87.30	87.40	87.50	87.60	87.70	87.80	87.90	88.00	88.10	88.20	88.30	88.40	88.50	88.60	88.70	88.80	88.90	89.00	89.10	89.20	89.30	89.40	89.50	89.60	89.70	89.80	89.90	90.00	90.10	90.20	90.30	90.40	90.50	90.60	90.70	90.80	90.90	91.00	91.10	91.20	91.30	91.40	91.50	91.60	91.70	91.80	91.90	92.00	92.10	92.20	92.30	92.40	92.50	92.60	92.70	92.80	92.90	93.00	93.10	93.20	93.30	93.40	93.50	93.60	93.70	93.80	93.90	94.00	94.10	94.20	94.30	94.40	94.50	94.60	94.70	94.80	94.90	95.00	95.10	95.20	95.30	95.40	95.50	95.60	95.70	95.80	95.90	96.00	96.10	96.20	96.30	96.40	96.50	96.60	96.70	96.80	96.90	97.00	97.10	97.20	97.30	97.40	97.50	97.60	97.70	97.80	97.90	98.00	98.10	98.20	98.30	98.40	98.50	98.60	98.70	98.80	98.90	99.00	99.10	99.20	99.30	99.40	99.50	99.60	99.70	99.80	99.90	100.00	100.10	100.20	100.30	100.40	100.50	100.60	100.70	100.80	100.90	101.00	101.10	101.20	101.30	101.40	101.50	101.60	101.70	101.80	101.90	102.00	102.10	102.20	102.30	102.40	102.50	102.60	102.70	102.80	102.90	103.00	103.10	103.20	103.30	103.40	103.50	103.60	103.70	103.80	103.90	104.00	104.10	104.20	104.30	104.40	104.50	104.60	104.70	104.80	104.90	105.00	105.10	105.20	105.30	105.40	105.50	105.60	105.70	105.80	105.90	106.00	106.10	106.20	106.30	106.40	106.50	106.60	106.70	106.80	106.90	107.00	107.10	107.20	107.30	107.40	107.50	107.60	107.70	107.80	107.90	108.00	108.10	108.20	108.30	108.40	108.50	108.60	108.70	108.80	108.90	109.00	109.10	109.20	109.30	109.40	109.50	109.60	109.70	109.80	109.90	110.00	110.10	110.20	110.30	110.40	110.50	110.60	110.70	1

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THE RISING STAR.

A NEW MENACE TO PEKING'S
AUTHORITY.[BY RODNEY GILBERT IN THE "N. O.
DAILY NEWS."]

PEKING, December 30th.

Sufficient time has elapsed in Peking since Chen Chiung-ming came to the fore in Canton, and since Sun Yat-sen and Co. went down to take advantage of the situation which Chen had created for some very interesting stories to filter through to the North. It is worthy of remark that in this stronghold of the reactionaries one never hears a word against the character or political tenets of the man whom Tein Chun-huan has denounced as a Chinese Bolshevik. A certain Hanlin graduate, a comparatively young man of the old school, recently visited Canton to satisfy his own curiosity about the personality of General Chen. The same man knows Wu Pei-fu and most of the other men whose names have become synonymous for public virtue in the minds of the Chinese people. He says that if all the military men in China were like Wu Pei-fu, China's troubles would be at an end, but since they are not, China must look to men like Chen Chiung-ming to put the country right.

A HAKKA CHIEFTAIN.

Before enlarging upon the stories of Chen's achievements and personality, it is of particular interest to call attention to the fact that he is a Hakka and that a very large percentage of his troops are also Hakka. Everyone knows that the real fighting element in the Northern army is the Shantung element. The Hakka, as most of us know, are Shantungers far removed in time and distance, but still tenacious of the mountains which they spoke when they were driven out of the coastal ranges by Chin Shih-hung, the builder of the Great Wall, more than 2,000 years ago. There is no people in North China today so persistent in speaking Chinese in their own recalcitrant way as the hill folk of Shantung. Wu Pei-fu, after living and fighting through a dozen provinces, still speaks a variety of Chinese which would make most of Chen Chiung-ming's Hakka following homesick. It seems something more than a coincidence that the remote cousin of the man who demolished Anfuism in Peking should have routed the Lu Yung-tung influence out of Kwangtung. It furnishes pabulum for the imagination.

What everyone is most interested in learning is the precise relation between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming. Their public utterances indicate clearly that Chen went back to Kwangtung as a liberator while Sun returned to be a conqueror. Sun talks largely of conquering the South and the Yangtze Valley in the name of "Constitutionalism," while Chen preaches self-government, provincial autonomy and a new Government evolved from a federation of self-governing provinces. Two points of view are here represented which are altogether incompatible. Yet they say that Chen is the understudy of Sun Yat-sen and that he is thoroughly loyal to him. We all want to know what the key to this contradiction is and what is going to come of it.

FACTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Those who have recently returned from Canton supply an explanation which, if not wholly satisfactory to everyone, is reassuring in that it seems to prove that Chen is not as mad as his notorious master. It is said that he regards Sun Yat-sen as the father of the revolution. Whatever Sun's follies may have been in the past nine years, he has worked indefatigably against political elements and movements in China which were no worthier of support than his own and which did not have the approval of fanatism to offer. He has raised large sums of money abroad to finance movements in the South which have been a good deal more wholesome for China than the financial support furnished in the North. In view of these things Chen can only see his way clear to hope, Sun Yat-sen out of Kwangtung, as most of us would like to see him do, but at the same time he has no intention whatever of lending himself either as a civil official or as a military commander to the creation of a new southern state for the accommodation of the "Great Military President," Sun Yat-sen.

Chen Chiung-ming is one of the strongest advocates of provincial autonomy in China. It is said with emphasis by those who have lately seen him in Canton that he will be consistent in his political theories and will not attempt to impose his authority upon Kwangsi, Hupeh or any other province to satisfy the political ambitions of Sun Wen or anyone else. He conceives it his first duty to clean up Kwangtung. If the Kwangsi-ites want self-government, and want to eject Lu Yung-tung and if they call upon Chen for help he will help them and then withdraw. If he is wanted in Hupeh on the same terms he will go to Hupeh, and when the Hupehites are running their own province and are finished with him he will withdraw.

SELF-GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT SPREADS.

This statement of Chen Chiung-ming's policy comes indirectly to Peking but of good authority. If we can take it at its face value it is really very significant. Only a few months ago the South was ruled by southern militarists and the North by northern militarists. There was not much choice between them. Anything like self-government would have been as unwelcome to the military of Canton as to the military of Peking. If Chen Chiung-ming means to support the popular movement towards self-government, China's pseudo-militarism is broken in the South.

Even the casual observer must have noticed the progress which the self-government movement has made since Chang Chun-yao was ejected from Hunan last spring—a growing consciousness that China's salvation is in the forming of a federation of self-governing Chinese states which would evolve a Government nothing like Peking, nothing like Sun Wen wants, but something actually responsible to the provinces, controlled by the substantial middle class.

READY TO JOIN.

The immediate future of the movement, which involves the immediate future of Peking, would seem very largely to depend upon the sincerity of Chen Chiung-ming and the degree to which Sun Wen and his political colleagues can be suppressed in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FAR EASTERN FLEET.

The Naval Correspondent of the London and China Express says:—

Several suggestions are being made as to the best way of meeting the requirements of the Far Eastern Fleet, which Lord Jellicoe says is an absolute necessity if Great Britain wishes to retain her prestige in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. Such a fleet, he says, should consist of at least sixteen capital ships—eight battleships and eight battle cruisers—with ten light cruisers, forty destroyers and thirty-six submarines attached, together with the necessary store ships, transports, oilers, etc. In one quarter it is argued that the programme could be largely met by sending to the Indian Ocean and the Pacific the latter also including the water patrolled by the Royal Australian Fleet and the New Zealand fleet now just started—four battleships of the Royal Sovereign class—presumably the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, and Resolution, or as an alternative the Ramillies, there being five of the type, and the battle cruiser Hood—the mightiest battle cruiser afloat to-day—and the "Cat Squadron," including the Tiger and Lion, and four of the Queen Elizabeth class, including the name ship, the Malaya, Barham and Valiant, together with the Renown and the Repulse. The above selection, whilst leaving a few capital ships for home waters and the Mediterranean, would give thirty-four of the sixteen asked for, and would form a most formidable combination. Even if one capital ship short—which would give three squadrons of capital ships, which are the crux of the problem—there being enough light cruisers.

CHINESE CONSORTIUM.

AN OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE
AGREEMENT.

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., has issued an official summary of the Chinese consortium agreement under which banking groups of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan are to assist the Chinese people in the development of their railways and other public utilities. It is stated that the four groups will have the backing of their respective countries. Each group is to determine the composition of its own unit and the member groups will determine the admission of additional groups. Loans are to be of a public character only, made to or on behalf of the Republic or its provinces. Concessions which would necessarily come within the scope of the Consortium. Complete equality among the banking groups is provided for, but the parties to any operation are not to be jointly liable, each of the groups undertaking to liquidate its own engagements. Any group not desiring to make an issue in its own market may request the other groups to include its share in their own issue. The Consortium is to last for five years unless terminated earlier by a majority of the groups.

THE SALE OF JAPANESE MAPS HEAVY SENTENCES.

Oyama Tsunanori, nephew of Marshal Oyama, who was accused of attempting to sell strategic maps has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and Sekizawa, charged with being his accomplice, to two years.

Canton. Popular opinion in the south and Yangtze Valley provinces would not support a union with Canton to simply enhance the power and prestige of a new military government under Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-i and Wu Ting-fang. But if a re-generated Canton is going to come forward as the champion of provincial autonomy and of real democracy within the provinces, there will be no district south of the Yangtze which will not join the movement and Peking may even lose some precious territory north of the river. The Tsuchuns of Shantung and Chekiang have already pledged themselves to the abolition of the Tsuchuns and to other liberal ideas. Wu Pei-fu's political doctrines are well known. Tsao Kun does not count.

Chang Tso-lin is the one open opponent of everything which Wu Pei-fu, Chen Chiung-ming, Feng Yu-hsiang and others of their class are advocating, but Chang Tso-lin is isolated. He dares not move troops into China because, if he brings his good divisions into Chihli, the Kiffin folk will proceed to massacre what are left behind, while, if the good troops are retained in Kwantung and the "Hung-huize" are sent into Chihli, Wu Pei-fu will meet them and obliterate them somewhere in the neighbourhood of Peking, as he did the Anfu army last summer. If Canton supports the provincial autonomy movement, rather than Sun Yat-sen during the next months the weakening hold of the militarists upon the provinces will be gone and the powers and functions of the Peking Cabinet will be equivalent to that of a metropolitan municipal council by this time next year.

CANTON'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

For these reasons Canton is the focal point for a great deal more Chinese attention than the average Chinese official would have the foreigner believe. Nearly every Tsuchun, with the possible exception of Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun, has his representative in Canton interviewing and conferring with either Chen Chiung-ming or Sun Yat-sen. The attitude of half the politicians and military men in the country towards self-government will be determined by the turn which matters take in Canton. Every Chinese knows that Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang are closely allied. Nearly everyone knows that Wu Pei-fu is in correspondence with Lu Yung-tung of Chekiang, with Chao Feng-tai of Hunan and with Ma Yu-shiang of Kansu. It is now said that most of these persons are in touch with Chen Chiung-ming.

If Canton does not go on a wild tangent, directed by Sun and his political friends, it would look very much as though most of the men whom we have mentioned above would emerge in some sort of an alliance as the champions of a set of new ideas, which would include such schemes as local self-government, provincial autonomy, the reformation of a popular assembly to shape China into a new federation and the sweeping away of most of the old institutions which are so dear to Peking officialdom.

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

EIGHTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND
FOR 1930.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held last week at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, who presided, said:—

The nett profit for our past year amounted to Tls. 840,516.00, which, of course, greatly exceeds any previous record and is most gratifying, considering the varying and often difficult conditions encountered.

The year 1930 will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable in the history of trade, as it witnessed the zenith of the after-the-war boom, and also the reaction, with its deflation in the values of all commercial commodities. For the first few months there was a brisk demand for our Mill products at high prices, and we were able to manufacture very profitably owing to comparatively cheap cotton. Unfortunately, local values were unduly swollen by the pernicious system of gambling that takes place between certain Chinese and Japanese operators, many of whom are not legitimately interested in goods from an actual trading point of view. The Japanese financial crisis in the Spring brought about the first set-back to this market, and since then the trend of prices has been continually downward. In local cotton yarn for instance, there was a decline of about 50 per cent. between March and October. Demand, however, has been consistently steady, and as we have been able to keep our yarn order book well filled, we have come through without any losses in this branch of our business.

The very serious crisis through which the piece goods trade in China is now passing has, of course, had its influence on our cloth business, and the handsome profits we were making in the earlier part of the year have been somewhat discounted by the losses we have since sustained owing to a few defaulting dealers. We have, however, dealt drastically with stocks of cloth in our accounts, and we trust we have provided for the worst.

Cotton throughout our past year has been plentiful and reasonably cheap, considering the high prices of mill products. The China Crop was considerably smaller than usual owing to unfavourable weather conditions, but with high exchange rates ruling and Japan being overstocked with Indian and American grades, there was little export from China, and local mills were readily able to obtain their supplies of fair quality. Useful grades of Indians were also available at cheap rates, but good varieties of American were comparatively dear owing to the general poor quality of their last crop. During the past few months, all cotton prices have declined very heavily, and we may consider ourselves fortunate in having worked off dear purchases. The small stock we have taken over, as usual, at cost, is reasonably near present values, and is more than protected by our Cotton Fluctuation Fund.

The proposed final dividend of Tls. 6 with the interim dividend of Tls. 2, makes a total of Tls. 8 per share and represents about two-thirds of the past year's nett profits. For the ten years of this Company's existence, the dividends will amount to Tls. 24.40 per Tls. 10 share, which is equivalent to an average annual return of 24.4 per cent., and if the further allocations recommended by the Consulting Committee receive your sanction, the various Reserve Funds of the Company will total Tls. 610,943.01, which, on a capital of Tls. 750,000, should be considered highly satisfactory.

With regard to the proposals to write off Tls. 60,000 and Tls. 40,000 from plant and machinery and building respectively, I would remind you that this concern was inaugurated in 1907 under Chinese auspices. Unfortunately the construction of the buildings and the equipment of the mill were not undertaken with that view to durability and thoroughness that we ourselves should have given to such important items. Since we took over the management of the Company in 1910, we have attended to the general up-keep and improvement of the property and also written down the book values freely. The ravages of the climate and the constant strain of day and night work during the past few years have, however, revealed that whatever repairs may be made to the mill buildings, they may always be inadequate, and eventually we may be forced to rebuild and scrap the inefficient buildings and portions of the plant. It is, therefore, imperative that we should take advantage of exceptionally good years to write down the book values of these assets liberally and be prepared for the time when they must be replaced. If you sanction the above proposals the plant and machinery will stand in the books at Tls. 171,107.29, and the buildings at Tls. 47,821.81, and if our present policy of depreciating is maintained these items will be written down in a very few years to nominal figures.

The addition of Tls. 75,000 to equalisation of dividend fund will bring the total to Tls. 375,000, which is half the capital of the Company.

With the allocation of Tls. 30,000 the cotton fluctuation fund will amount to Tls. 100,000, which will prove a useful safeguard in the event of adverse conditions.

By adding Tls. 25,000 to special repairs and renewals fund we shall have available Tls. 75,043.01 for keeping the mill as efficient as possible.

The creation of a reserve fund, by setting aside Tls. 60,000, will give us an additional reserve that will be available for any purpose.

The amount written off furniture, viz.:—Tls. 400, calls for no comment, and the Tls. 1,500 written off our Tls. 50,000 worth of machinery, is also reasonable.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

GERMAN PROPERTY IN
ENGLAND.

Mr. Acland asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could make any statement with regard to the announcement by the British Government of their intention not to exercise their rights under Paragraph 18 of Annex II. to Part VIII. of the Treaty of Versailles to seize the property of German nationals in this country in the case of voluntary default by Germany in respect of her reparation obligations.

Mr. Chamberlain said that this matter had given rise to a good deal of misapprehension. His Majesty's Government had not renounced their right to take measures such as were contemplated in the paragraph in question. They had merely declared that among the measures they might take in given circumstances there would not be included a seizure of the property of German nationals in this country, whether such property was in the United Kingdom or under United Kingdom control, and whether it was in the form of bank balances or of goods in British bottoms or of goods sent to this country for sale. This decision was not taken in consequence of any representations from Germany, nor was it dictated by regard for German interests. The matter had been under consideration for a long time, and it was hoped that it might be decided in connection with the general discussion of reparation questions at the Spa Conference or at the Conference proposed to be held at Geneva. In view, however, of the postponement of the latter, his Majesty's Government felt it to be impossible to continue to maintain a threat which injuriously affected British interests without offering any real security for the execution of the Treaty, since so long as private German property in this country, and in particular private bank balances belonging to Germans were exposed to seizure, it was fairly certain that if the moment ever arrived when we desired to put Paragraph 18 into operation there would be no appreciable property to seize.

NEW BISHOP OF MACAO.

CONSECRATION SERVICE AT
CANTON CATHEDRAL.

His Lordship Lewis Versiglia, the Superior of the College of Arts and Trade for Chinese in Macao and also the Superior of the Salesian Fathers, was on Sunday, consecrated the Bishop of Macao, the ceremony taking place at the Roman Cathedral at Canton. His Lordship the Bishop of Macao will also have charge of the missions in Shingchow. After the ceremony, the Bishop was guest of honour at a dinner given by the Salesian Fathers from Shingchow at the Church compound. Among those present were Civil Governor Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung, who was accompanied by Superintendent Wong Keong of Canton Customs, District Magistrate Wong Chi Wah of Loekchong, His Lordship the Bishop of Canton, De Guebriant, His Lordship Pozzoni, the Bishop of Hongkong, and His Lordship Ruyssac, Bishop of Chaochow, Mr. Lam, Sui Chau, Mr. Chen San Shan, Mr. Chan Teek Cham, and the Fathers from the different missions in Kwangtung.—Canton Times.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

OPENING FOR BRITISH TRADERS.

The British Consulate at Saigon, Cochinchina, draws attention to an opportunity which exists there for the sale of British goods, particularly for metal goods, tools and hardware of all descriptions. It would appear that goods of French manufacture are much in favour in that market, but by reason of the difficulty which is being experienced in obtaining delivery, importers are now seeking other sources of supply, and it is thought that the ensuing six months will afford an excellent opportunity for the introduction of British products, provided that reasonably early delivery can be promised.

of Municipal Debentures, 1919, for which we paid 95 per cent., reduces our holding to the present market value of 93 per cent.

The bonus of Tls. 22,500 to the staff at the mill has been well earned, and I am sure will be appreciated.

Our contingency against the increasing number of employees who qualify for the Chinese Superannuation Fund, inaugurated last year, will be covered by the provision of Tls. 15,000.

The proposed donation of Tls. 7,500 to war charities will be sent to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for disposal, probably to the King's fund for disabled soldiers and sailors.

During the past year, the matter of Insurance against loss of profit resulting from fire, has been satisfactorily arranged on the basis of the average profit for the previous 3 years.

The past year or two have been difficult for all employers of native labour, but we have anticipated any serious troubles by substantial advances in wages to meet the higher cost of living.

Since our last annual meeting, we have acquired a small additional piece of land along one side of our property, which enables us to undertake certain alterations and minor extensions that will prove of great convenience.

As regards future prospects, I am afraid that the financial stringency and general want of confidence must exert a depressing influence for some time, but so far as we can ascertain the statistical position of yarn and cloth throughout China is sound, and we trust we shall shortly experience better trading conditions.

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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taitoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSSEN

Kyoto (Seoul) —	Changchun —	Hotel (Mukden) —
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Fusan —	Dairen —	
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UNIVERSAL NOTES.

[Not by invitation.]

The appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor to the University has verified the forecast made by me (very modestly I admit) at the time Sir Charles Eliot resigned, that the vacancy would, sooner or later, be filled. It might have been made sooner had the claims of the "giant intellects" at present on the staff of the University been recognised. But my friends the Registrar and the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering must rest content. They duly serve who only write and talk. In any case the nest of intellects can well stand another addition. A sign of relief escaped those concerned when it was known that Dean Inge had not been appointed. Evidently, as his name implies, Lord Milner is quite safe in such matters.

I have often thought of writing an article (or two) on the Chinese language, but the study of the differential gear has occupied my time for a few days past and another kind of language has evolved. It is well known that every griffin who reaches these shores, commences with the fixed resolve that he will master this scientific, tonographic lingo. But when he gets to the stage of "Fitze," "Maskee," "Whisky-soda, Boy," he realises at once that he is becoming denationalised, or, in other words, denationalising himself, which, of course, to any observant person, amounts to the same thing—that he is becoming more Chinese than his Queen's College educated Boy, that he is losing the mastery of those steps which have given him pride of place in the Peak or Kowloon Two-Step, Fox Trot circle, in which membership of the British Empire has placed him. And he gives it up only to write an article (or two) about it and how the language can be mastered. I was talking to a lady the other day who has used fly-catchers (for domestic purposes) for many years. And (you will notice) my sentences often commence with And or But) she propounded the query to me as to where flies peregrinated in the winter-time. For the time being I confess this caught me. "All of a heap," but as I have the reputation of a Belloc or Chesterton to write or talk "On Nothing," and as nothing escapes me, and, as I had also seen it in the *Daily Mail*, I was able to assure her that they (flies understood) went into telephone installers, where their differential gear went calmly to sleep until the warm weather arrived. Now the Chinese language is just like that—you never know what question it may lead to.

The December examinations have just finished, and a glance at the papers I have been privileged to see point to the fact that the University possesses a remarkable set of professors and lecturers. For instance, a well-known Professor, whose opinion it is that spelling is a gift of God, wrote something or other on the board in his lecture-room, or as it is known at the University, Lecture Hall. An observant student pointed out that one of the words had been incorrectly spelt. Without turning a hair, but assuming a frigid one (air understood), the Professor remarked that there were two methods of spelling—the Orthodox and the American. In this particular case the latter had been used. The insistence on giant intellects cannot be gainsaid.

During the week the University has had visitors from more or less distinguished visitors, and this Great Seat of Learning, as the papers have it, is, as the papers also have it, the cynosure of all eyes. Of course, all visitors are not all welcome, or words to that effect, and in this respect it has to be recorded that not a single word has been heard from the visitor who took a fancy to the Fancy Waistcoat of a distinguished intellect of the staff valued at £2.5s. 6d. Let I should be misunderstood, I wish to say that the sum quoted refers to the waistcoat.

The various Societies in connection with the University are in full swing, and the following list will show that nothing is being allowed to pass that will cause interest or help to make this world a better place to live in. The Registrar is to lecture on "What I think of the Chinese Man," Dr. Pearson on "The Machine Goat," and Professor Middleton Smith on "The Giant Intellects of the University."

In forthcoming notes I hope to write more at length and intelligently on the Chinese language and "Pinky" and the "Fairies" in its or her relation to the recent Renaissance of Wonder at the Theatre Royal.

"THE RELIGION OF WAR."

STRIKING ADDRESS BY DR. MACKINTOSH.

Dr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh, Registrar of Hongkong University, gave a striking address to members of the Helena May Institute last evening on "The Religion of War."

Basing his address on the words of Christ, "Think not that I am come to bring peace on earth," Dr. Mackintosh asked, "Does God work by a system of cruelty? It is very easy," he said, "to hold this view. The sorrows of life, its misery, its tragedy, its broken hearts, are sufficiently obvious." Nature herself is blood-red; in the air the birds of prey grow and fatten on some weaker bird; in the sea the big fish devour smaller, that rosy-cheeked boy of yours owes his health and ruddiness to the lamb which has been converted into food for his use. The horrible sufferings we have seen in the late war, the almost comic picture, if it were not so tragic, of both nations praying to the same God for Victory; the Kaiser and the German nation with their perfectly genuine trust in the God of Battles upon their side; England going, as a nation headed by their King, to Westminster Abbey for a day of intercession; and it is easy to conceive God as great but cruel, consumed with laughter at the suffering of man.

And yet, the position surely becomes easier when we remember that it is in no way different from that which Christ predicted, "I am not come to bring peace upon earth," as if he would tell us that peace is not an ideal to be looked for here; but rather that war is the foundation of earthly virtue, and of earthly Art, and if by any chance this is what Christ meant, his view appears to be borne out by history; it would appear indeed to be inevitable from any careful comparison of the states of great historical races at different periods. It must be nearly 40 years ago that John Ruskin in a lecture given at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, sketched the broad steps of the advance of what he called the best art in the world; the first dawn of it was in Egypt and the power of this art was founded on the contemplation of death; by the mind of a great nation of which the ruling class were priests and the second soldiers. The greatest works produced by the Egyptians are sculptures of their Kings going out to battle, and all the rudiments of art, and much more than the rudiments of science were laid first by this great warrior nation which held in contempt all mechanical trades and in absolute hatred, the peaceful life of shepherds. From Egypt Art passed directly into Greece, where all poetry and all painting are nothing else but the praise of war and the exercises which prepare for war. In their connection with religion, all Greek institutions had respect to war.

BORN IN WAR: EXPIRED IN PEACE. "Then the arts would seem to die out until with Gothic chivalry there comes back into the mind of Europe the passionate delight in war itself, for the sake of war, with the romantic knightliness which can imagine no other employment but under the fighting Kings of France, England and Spain, under the Dukeships of Italy. Art is born again and rises to her high estate in the great valleys through which there flows not a single stream that did not once run dark red from battle, and then as peace is established in Europe the Arts decline; they reach an unparalleled pitch of costliness but they lose their life, and when we say that war is the foundation of Art, we mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues of man. Does all this sound very strange to you, and very dreadful; would you rather believe that peace and the virtues of civil life have flourished together as an historical fact? History will tell you that peace and the virtues of civil life flourished together; you will like to talk of peace and learning, of peace and plenty, of peace and civilization, but these are not the words which history has coupled together, history tells you of peace and sensuality, of peace and selfishness, of peace and corruption, of peace and death. History, to sum up, tells you that all great nations have learnt their truth of word and strength of thought in war, that they were nourished by war, and wasted by peace, that they were taught by war and deceived by peace, that they were trained by war and betrayed by peace, that they were born in war, and expired in peace; now listen to the words with which Christ presents himself to the world, "I am not come to bring peace on earth."

What is true of the nation is true also of the individual, and what is true of life is also true of religious life, the Christian must be the Christian soldier. It is too early yet for us to be able to gauge the effect of the late war upon the history of the world, and there may be many who will tell us that the late war was productive of evil, and not of good; if it be true, it does not affect my argument for it is not all war to which my argument is meant to apply. It is not all dragons' teeth which when sown will start up into men; but there are two virtues of the late war that I want you to pay special attention to, and the first is this, the personal appeal which it made to everybody no matter what his position may have been. Do you remember that great recruiting poster, "Your King and country need you!" That constituted very largely the strength of the Allied forces, that every man realised and every woman too, that he and she had to do their personal bit. I think this is the greatest doctrine in the religion of war, as applied to Christianity. It is that if we are to win the battle we are fighting against evil, and I don't care what the evil is against which you may be called upon to fight—social, political, or moral evil, you cannot hope to win unless you look upon it as bringing a personal responsibility to you individually to do your bit, your King and Country need you. Another instructive point in the late war was that every soldier was made automatically a recruiting agent. I think that too constituted the strength of the Allied arms, and it is certainly one of the weaknesses of our Christian warfare that we are, for the most part, quite indifferent as to whether our friends and acquaintances are fighting for Christ or whether they are not. The religion of war teaches us this, that not only must we fight ourselves, but we have got to be recruiting agents. In spite of all this it took us a very long time to win the war and when the history of the war comes to be written we shall notice that the great push which culminated in victory began only after we had obtained unity of command under that great French General Foch.

"Unity of command is another essential article of faith in the religion of war, and just now we are strangely lacking in that unity. Perhaps never were people more anxious to conquer the evil that exists in the world than they are to-day; every week we meet some fresh commission journeying round in a great crusade against evil. Some new sect springs up full of enthusiasm to attack and conquer the devil, but if we are to be successful we have got to get back to the command of our General, the Christ whom we are so much inclined to forget, and to leave out of our schemes for battle."

WOMAN'S PART. "And you women have got to watch your menfolk battling against evil just as you watched them during the war; wives and mothers and sisters who have devoted your men to the great hierarchy of war let me ask you to consider what part especially you have to take for the aid of those who love you, for if you fail in your part they cannot possibly succeed in theirs; such absolute helpmates you are that no man can stand without your help, nor labour in his own strength. The hearts of the women of the world were clearly shown during the last few years, and now we know that their courage never fails when the hour of trial comes, but you do not always know when the hour of trial first and you, sometimes you imagine that you are only called upon to wait, and to suffer you know that you must not weaken the hearts of your husbands or of your sons, even by one fear, of which those hearts are capable, the fear of parting from you. To be heroic in danger is a small thing, for you are English women, to be heroic in poverty is a small thing, for you love, to be patient even when death has played havoc in your home, is a small thing, for you will love in heaven, but to be heroic in happiness, to bear yourself bravely in the dazzling sunshine in the morning, not to forget the God in whom you trust when he gives you most, not to fail those who trust you when they seem to need you least. This is the part that you have to play in the battle as I see it being fought here: not in the pining of absence, not in the wasting of sickness, should your prayers be most passionate. Mothers pray for your sons, sisters pray for your brothers; in the bloom of their pride pray for them, when the dangers around them are in their own wills: watch and pray when they have to face not death but temptation, and you will have your reward. The whole course of the lives of your menfolk is in your own hands, what you would have them be; they will be, for they are but mirrors in which you see yourselves imaged; if you are frivolous they will be so; if you have no understanding of their duty, they also will forget it; bid them be cowards and, however brave they were they will give up the battle, but bid them be brave and they will be brave, and then even in battle there will be peace, and we shall learn that the claim of Christ in no way contradicts the promise of the angels that for the men of goodwill on earth there shall be peace."

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. THE COMING DIVIDEND. PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL. The Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation announce that, subject to audit, the dividend for the half year ending 31st December, 1920, will probably be £3 per share. Bonus in addition to dividend, £2 per share. Add to Silver Reserve Fund \$2,030,000. Carry forward Bank Premises ... 1,000,000. Write forward to next year, about ... 3,300,000. The Directors further announce that they have resolved to approach the Hongkong Government to amend the Bank Ordinance in order to provide for an increase of capital, and will recommend at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be called later, the creation of 40,000 new shares of \$125 each to be issued to shareholders at the price of £70 each in the proportion of one new share to three old shares.

CORRESPONDENCE. APPEARANCE OF SATURN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, I noticed a planet, very likely Saturn, last night, which seemed to be presenting rather an unfamiliar aspect. If it is Saturn, then it seems to have undergone some change. As an amateur, pure and simple, I should like to hear the views of any of your readers who make a speciality of astronomy. Perhaps, our local Observatory would throw some light on the subject.—Yours, etc., R.

[Hongkong, January 12th.]

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT HOUSE COOLIE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, a further remand was applied for by Inspector Appleton in the case of Tong Tim, a coolie at Government House, who is charged with the murder of a woman named Cheung Chow, whose body was found in a shrubbery near Government House. The man was remanded for a week.

A TACTLESS BORROWER.

A constable returning home from duty at 3 a.m. yesterday noticed a man hovering on the stairway of his lodgings at 86, Kowloon Street. The man was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme with being on enclosed premises with felonious intent. His defence was that he wanted to call on a man and borrow some money. Whether he expected to be successful in his application at that hour of the night he did not say. The Magistrate reduced the charge to one of being a rogue and a vagabond and sent the defendant to prison for 21 days. It was stated that the man had been banished from Bangkok; he bore a tattoo mark on his right hand which it is the custom there to place upon banished men.

LANDING CONTRABAND.

Before Mr. Lindsell, a man was charged with unlawful possession of 150 rounds of ammunition. Inspector Spear said the defendant was arrested at 3 p.m. on the previous day, when coming out of Kowloon Godown. He was carrying one box of ammunition, tied up in a handkerchief, and two other boxes were found in his possession. He tried to give the impression that he was intoxicated and refused to give any particulars about himself. Inspector Spear added that the police received information that large quantities of opium and arms were about to be removed from the *Empress of Asia* and he believed the defendant was sent out as a decoy to try and occupy the attention of the police while the bulk of the contraband was conveyed ashore. A fine of \$250, or three months imprisonment, was imposed.

A MISSING MOTOR-CAR.

At the afternoon Court, before Mr. Orme, the case in which a Chinese lad was charged with the theft of a seven-seater motor-car value \$1,000, was again mentioned. A car was taken by a Chinese in business at 20, Irving Street, in settlement of a bill of sale. The car was removed from a godown before the new owner had seen it so that he could not identify it. A car at Canton was alleged to be the missing vehicle, but at the last hearing it was shown that the engine number of the Canton car was not the same as that quoted in the bill of sale (the only clue the owner could supply). An adjournment was granted in order that the possibility of engine numbers being altered might be investigated. Inspector Kent, now stated that an expert who had worked in the factory where the car was made was prepared to state that the car number had not been altered. The police were therefore unable to go on with the case. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. E. J. Grist, was discharged. Mr. G. G. N. Tinson (for the purchaser of the car at Canton) asked that his client might be given possession of the car. The Magistrate gave order accordingly, and returned the receipt for the purchase money which had been handed in during the hearing of the case.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

A meeting of the above League was held at Victoria Barracks last evening when Mr. R. J. Wilton, Chairman of the League, presided, being supported by Master Gunner May, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. J. Ralston, Hon. Secretary.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOCAL CHARITIES. The balance in aid of local charities was reported as \$306, and it was decided to allocate this amount as follows:—\$100 to Hongkong Benevolent Society; \$100 to the Victoria Home & Orphanage; and \$106 to the Seamen's Institute.

PLAYERS TRANSFERRED. Approval was given for the following players to transfer:—

Corderieri from St. Joseph's College to Club de Recreo, and Musket from United to Kowloon.

Goldenberg and Day, of the Club, were transferred to the second division.

An application from the Oilers for the transfer of Downs and Savage of the *Ambrose* team to the Oilers United was ruled out of order as the rules for transfer were not complied with.

An application from the *Titanic* to take over the *Carlisle* League fixtures was approved, the Hon. Secretary reading a letter saying that the *Carlisle* new crew were not desirous of fulfilling their fixtures in the League.

An application from Kowloon to play Adams and Donovan of the Naval Depot, Kowloon, received the approval of the meeting.

LEAGUE MEDALS. The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Gamages, Ltd., stating that League medals were being prepared and they expected to despatch them early.

PLAYERS SUPERSEDED. The report of Mr. Hollands, the referees appointed to the R.G.A. reserves—Oilers match on Saturday last, was read. He stated that he had occasion to order Mages, of the R.G.A. and Jones, of the Oilers, off the field for fighting. The meeting decided that Mages should be suspended from League football for a period of three weeks and Jones for one week. The meeting thanked Mr. Hollands for the action he took in the matter.

NEW REFEREES. Previous to the League meeting the Referees' Board of the H.K.F.A. met to examine candidates for the appointment of referees. The following passed the Oral test: O. S. Masters, O. M. Leaf and S. B. Andrews, all of H.M.S. *Titanic*. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ralston, Hon. Sec., H.K.F.A. and Master Gunner May, Hon. Secretary, Referees' Board, were appointed examiners.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S CHOICE WINES.

CLARETS. J. Lebeque & Co., Margaux.

Medoc	Qr. bots	\$2.00	Pint bots	\$1.20
St. Emilion	"	2.50	"	1.40
Chateau Gruaul-Larose	{	qrt bots	3.00	
	{	pint	1.70	

BURGUNDIES. J. Lebeque & Co., Margaux.

Beaujolais	-	-	per pint bot	\$1.50
Gevrey Chambertin	-	-	"	1.70

WHITE WINES. J. Lebeque & Co., Margaux.

Preignac. Pordesac.	-	-	per qrt bot	\$2.50
	-	-	" pint	1.30
Chateau Montbrun	-	-	"	1.60
Chablis	-	-	" qrt	3.00

PORTS.

Medium Tawny, FONSECAS	-	-	per bot	\$3.00
Royal Reserve	-	-	"	3.50
Naval Special Saccone & Speed	-	-	"	3.00

SHERRIES. FONSECAS.

Fine Oloroso	-	-	per bot	\$3.00
Amontilado	-	-	"	3.50

SPECIAL OFFER OF CHAMPAGNE
DUC DE MONTEBELLO. VINTAGE 1915.
\$60—per case of 1 doz. qrts.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

JUST ARRIVED
A large consignment of
DOBBIE MCINNES'S IMPROVED
BOURDON STEAM PRESSURE AND
VACUUM GAUGES
6" 7" and 8" from 200 lbs to 500 lbs.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Tel. 1741 HONGKONG.

JUST UNPACKED
"BROADWOOD"
"BABY" GRAND PIANO
(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).
A REVELATION IN
TONE, TOUCH & DESIGN.
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 3146.
SPECIAL SALE
GENTLEMEN'S
WINTER GLOVES
GREY BEAVER \$3.75 per pair.
TAN " \$4.75 "
TAN KID \$5.75 "
WOOLLEN \$1.00 "
SEE WINDOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

IN consequence of our chop and the signature of our Manager having recently been forged on cheques for the purpose of obtaining moneys from a bank, we have ceased using the principal chop hitherto used by us and from after the 9th January, 1921 and until further notice, we will use the chop described hereunder to which the attention of those banks and firms who have business transactions with us is respectfully directed:—

(1) The principal chop: Square in shape with floriated border.

(2) A chop for endorsing cheques and bills: oblong in shape with floriated border and the characters 收匯票 meaning "chop for receiving payments of bills of exchange."

(3) A chop for endorsing cheques and bills: oblong in shape with floriated border and the characters 收匯票 meaning "chop for receiving payments of bills of exchange."

(4) A chop for endorsing cheques and bills: oblong in shape with a plain border cylindrical in shape with the characters 見票即 meaning "Chop for accepting bills."

YUEN SENG FAT.
(Signed) TSUI KIT SHI,
Manager,
No. 36, Bonham Strand West,
8th January, 1921. 216

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AN-HISES" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holy's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th Jan.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st Jan., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 11th, 1921. 214

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "PILSNA"
FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Jan. 11th.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Jan. 17th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Jan. 27th, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Jan. 17th, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents,
Hongkong, January 11th, 1921. 215

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

I have this Day RESUMED the GENERAL AGENCY of the above Company.
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hongkong, January 10th, 1921. 208

NOTICE

THIS is to inform the General Public that I, the undersigned, have not given any authority to any person or persons to Sign my Firm's Name of JOSEPH BROS. or my own Private Name.

EDWARD MENASHI JOSEPH,
Hongkong, January 10th, 1921. 203

NOTICE

I beg to inform my numerous patrons that I have this Day OPENED a Branch of my HAIR DRESSING SALOON at No. 18, Lee House Street. My present Saloon at the Old Post Office Building will continue as heretofore.

K. KUSANO,
Barber,
Hongkong, January 10th, 1921. 196

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1921:—

Thursday, 27th January.
Monday, 29th February.
Tuesday, 22nd March.
Wednesday, 27th April.
Monday, 30th May.
Tuesday, 28th June.
Monday, 26th July.
Monday, 29th August.
Tuesday, 27th September.
Thursday, 27th October.
Monday, 23rd November.
Thursday, 22nd December.

By Order of the Committee,
P. TESTER,
Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, January 8th, 1921. 207

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE is hereby given that this year's RACE MEETING will be held on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th February and not as previously stated.

By Order,
R. J. PATERSON,
Clerk of the Course. 201

DOUGLAS BOYS' SCHOOL

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.
A MEETING to which all Old Boys are invited, will be held at the School on TUESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1921, at 8.30 P.M.

AGENDA:—
To elect Committee and to discuss plans for the Year.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Headmaster. 197

SHANGHAI JEWISH SCHOOL

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of HEAD MASTER MISTRESS, salary \$400 per month, and also for that of an ASSISTANT MASTER or MISTRESS salary \$275 a month. Applications stating qualifications and experience to be made in writing to the undersigned at No. 9, Junkie Road, Shanghai.

S. SALMON,
100

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (RAILWAY BONDS).
PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on JANUARY 1st, 1921, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 17 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.	At Tientsin and Hongkong only.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	At Tientsin and Shanghai only.
THE INTEREST, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2, will be:	
On £20 DEBENTURES: s. d.	
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.	
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 8. 7 1/2	
Net amount payable 3. 4 1/2	
ON £100 DEBENTURES: s. d.	
Per Coupon (Gross) 23. 0. 0.	
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 4. 10. 0.	
Net amount payable 18. 10. 0.	
ON £500 DEBENTURES: s. d.	
Per Coupon (Gross) 115. 0. 0.	
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 4. 10. 0.	
Net amount payable 110. 10. 0.	

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand. Paying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
Acting General Manager. 199

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA

WE have been appointed Sole Agents for HONGKONG and the PROVINCE of KWONGTUNG and KWONGSAL. OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM and TOWN GARAGE adjoining Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road will be opened in March, also the GARAGE at REPULSE BAY.

A complete line of various Studebaker Models and Spare Parts will arrive shortly. These cars will be specially geared to suit the roads of Hongkong and the New Territories, with a view to effecting greater efficiency in hill climbing together with economy in fuel consumption.

UP-TO-DATE PUMPING STATIONS are being installed at both garages, where "SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT and "VACUUM" MOBILE OILS will be obtainable at all hours.

LIVERY SERVICE

THERE IS THIS DIFFERENCE WHEN YOU RIDE WITH US.

A distinguished looking car bearing the stamp of private ownership is at your disposal. A trial will unquestionably convince you that our service is above the average.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE,
J. H. TAGHART,
Manager. 174

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.
FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTION and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

List may be found at:—
Messrs. Lane & Crawford.
" Kelly & Walsh.
" Motrie.
" Wm. Powell, Ltd.
The Hongkong Club.
" Hongkong Cricket Club.
" Club Lusitano.
" Engineers Institute.
" Victoria Recreation Club.
" Kowloon Cricket Club.
" Kowloon Bowling Club.
" Peak Club.
" Club de Reunion.
" Otagowen Club.

M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee,
Hongkong, December 16th, 1920. 192

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:—
"Boxer P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO. BR."
L. OST—FUR GLOVE on afternoon of 7th, outside Wellington Barracks. Will kindly return to Box B.R. care of Daily Press Office. 3

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM with Bath-room attached at Kowloon. No board. Apply Box B.S. care of Daily Press Office. 4

TO LET.
EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—"A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office. 134

TO LET.
TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14 Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. ROOM No. 1.
Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office. 131

TO LET.
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, furnished, in Kowloon, for 8 or 9 months from Middle of March.
Apply—
Box No. 1981,
Care of Daily Press Office. 141

TO LET.
3-ROOMED FLAT in TAVEL BUILDINGS in Nathan Road, just completed, with Electric light and bells installed. Gas points and Flush Chute, etc.
Apply to—
KAYWALLY & CO.,
5 D'Aguiar Street. 150

WANTED.
ON long or short lease from FEBRUARY, Five or Six ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District preferred.
Apply—
Box No. 158,
Care of Daily Press Office. 139

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.
THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY of the Chinese Government, Railway, invite sealed proposals of BRIDGE CONTRACTORS for Designing and Building a New steel Bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of JUNE 30th, 1921, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices:—
Peking—Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.
Foreign—Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

ALL applications for same must be accompanied with 25.
130

NOTICE

FROM December 1st, 1920, we have taken over the EXILE GARAGE and HONGKONG MOTOR COMPANY and are not responsible for any debts incurred previous to that date.

THE UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD.

33 and 35 Des Voeux Road,
Operating
EXILE GARAGE Phone 1038

HONGKONG MOTOR CO.

141, Praya East, Wanchai.
Workshop and cars garaged at reasonable rates.
Sole Agents for
FIRESTONE TYRES

32 x 34 Firestone fabric tyres \$50 each.
Batteries charged at \$1.50 each.
We can give you a service second to none. 171

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.
No. 2A, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2633.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT THURSDAYS—
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

JEFFREY'S celebrated PILSENER BEER.

Brewed in Scotland.

Prices:—
per case of 7 doz. \$24.00
per dozen ... 3.50

Phone 618.

MARRIAGE

SANFORD—BOND.—At Ropley Parish Church, on 1st December, by the Rev. C. S. Trimble, assisted by the Rev. H. W. C. Geldart, HENRY CHAMBERLAIN SANFORD, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, second son of the late R. Stevenson Sanford, of Oxted, Cheshire, and Mrs. Sanford, of Bishop's Sutton, Hampshire, to VIOLET MARJORIE, eldest daughter of BENARD BOND Esq., of Harcombe, Ropley, Hampshire. 215

Business Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd. E.C.
Ladies Office: 131, Praya Street, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 12TH, 1921.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS.

THE cables we publish to-day show that the unemployment problem in Great Britain has become extremely acute, though we have the authority of the PRIME MINISTER, quite recently given, for the statement, that the percentage of unemployment is not so high to-day as it has been in some periods of unemployment before the war. "This is not the ordinary cycle of unemployment," interjected a labour leader when Mr. Lloyd George was making the speech to which we have alluded; "this is the aftermath of the war." That is true, and the PRIME MINISTER very succinctly explained it when addressing another meeting—that of the Federation of British Industries—by mentioning that before the war Great Britain annually sold to other countries £245,000,000 worth of goods. At present prices, this would represent goods worth something like £800,000,000. Where, he asked, is that trade now? and he answered the question by saying that England's customers are in poverty—bankrupt. He compared the spectacle of Europe at the present time to a man in rags, down at heel, standing in front of a shop window, looking at clothes and boots, which he cannot buy. Coming to the consideration of remedies, he said the first was peace. "Europe must get back to work with both hands. The whole energy of business men, of workmen, of statesmen, ought to be concentrated on this task of working up the impoverished purse of mankind."

It is not in England only that an unemployment problem has to be wrestled with. The factors that go to create an unemployment problem in England create one also for every industrial country in the world. British people naturally hear most about their own particular problem, and the fact that such a problem exists after a long war, which everybody imagined would be followed by a trade boom of unparalleled extent, accentuates interest in the subject. It is a situation which has been foreseen, and the PRIME MINISTER recently affirmed that the Government has made greater efforts than any other Government has ever made in Great Britain, or in any other country in Europe, to meet the problem of unemployment.

Here are some of the things the Government has done: It has spent £35,000,000 upon ex-Servicemen's out-of-work donations, and £33,000,000 upon civilians who are out of work, and when this return was made, a month or six weeks ago, a further £3,000,000 remained to be spent out of the total of £69,000,000 which had been voted for the financial year. That is not all. Termination have been either offered or spent out of Imperial funds for improving roads, as one of the schemes for solving the problem of unemployment. The Government is spending £5,000,000 a year on training disabled men to earn their own living, so that they should not be unemployed, and spending also nearly £1,000,000 a year in order to enable those who went to the war without completing their apprenticeship to complete it. The total that the Government contemplates spending is £28,500,000 upon the training of disabled men, and £5,000,000 upon the completion of apprenticeships. Nothing comparable to this has been done, the PRIME MINISTER affirms, in any other country, except conceivably in the Dominions where it is probable the Governments are spending more proportionately. In addition to the sums already mentioned the Government is giving £3,000,000 towards the construction of arterial roads; they have spent £7,500,000 on land settlement out of a total of £23,000,000 assigned for the purpose; and they are spending on overseas settlement, for which £1,000,000 has been assigned. In addition to all this, the Government is spending £23,000,000 on housing for the whole of England and Wales (not counting Scotland). With figures like these before them the public can have no difficulty in recognizing that the Government now in office has made greater efforts than any Government has ever made to meet the problem of unemployment and alleviate distress. But the Labour leader, like OLIVER TWIST, is asking for still more.

The P. & O. *Djivara*, homeward bound, leaves at noon to-day.

Captain M.S. Fitzmaurice, O.M.G., who commanded the *Triumph* at Tsingtao and the *Dardanelles*, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Amongst those due to arrive by the *Cap Finistère* on January 23th are Mrs. E. Irving, wife of the Director of Education, and her two daughters.

Lady Stubbs has kindly consented to distributed the prizes at the annual prize-giving of the Diocesan Boys' School, on Friday, January 28th, at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. H. S. Bennett, Manager of the Telephone Company, returned to the Colony from England on Monday on the *Yokohama Maru*, accompanied by Mrs. Bennett.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, Assistant at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, occupied the Bench at the Second Court at the Magistracy, yesterday, in place of Mr. N. L. Smith.

Three deaths were notified yesterday as having occurred in Hongkong on Monday from infectious disease—enteric fever in each case. Two of the patients were British and one was an American.

The staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Shanghai, gave a dinner last week at the Carlton Cafe in honour of Mr. S. J. E. Marsh, who is being transferred to London and will leave shortly.

A recent investigation shows that there are 4,344 foreigners living in Kowloon, 2,905 in Chinese, 698 British, 204 American, 246 Russian, 202 Indian. In the total no fewer than 38 nationalities are represented.

Lieut. Paymaster Lids, of the Imperial Navy, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a court-martial at Sasabo recently. Prisoner was convicted of embezzling sums amounting to Y. 35,900 while serving at Port Arthur.

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. Dunbar, Third Secretary of the British Legation, and son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dunbar of Sheffield, to Miss E. C. Sowerby, youngest daughter of the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Sowerby of Peking.

The *Anahie*, one of the fine Blue Funnel passenger liners which run to Australia, is on a voyage to the Far East, and reached Hongkong yesterday. She has accommodation for 500 first-class passengers.

A report of a concert at home by Clara Butt, Kennerley Rumford, Holliman (cellist) and Sammons (violin) states that this distinguished party is about to engage on a world tour which will include India, China and Japan.

The King has approved the appointment of the Right Rev. Cecil Henry Boulflower, D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo, in succession to the Right Rev. and Van James MacArthur, D.D., whose resignation will take effect on April 30th next.

The Chinese New Year Honours include the award of "The Nine Lions' Sword" to General Lu Yung-ting, who was recently appointed by Presidential Mandate Tapan of Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Tuchen Tan Hsueh of Kwangtung was given the Order of Merit, third class.

It is announced from Seoul that H.M. the Emperor has presented 2,800 shares of the Bank of Korea, worth at present values about 300,000 yen, to Prince Yi, Sr., former Emperor of Korea, in celebration of the recent marriage of the latter's younger brother and heir, Prince Yi-Jr., with Princess Masa-ko Nashimoto.

Mr. d'Almada Remedios, solicitor, has reported to the police that on the morning of January 9th, whilst motoring from Kowloon to Fanling, he accidentally knocked down a fisherman near Tai Po Market. The man was taken to the nearest police station, he declined hospital treatment and accepted compensation.

A Japanese passenger on board the str. *Pont Leves*, committed suicide in his cabin by hanging, while the vessel was berthed at Whangai Wharf, Shanghai on New Year's Day. Deceased, whose name was M. Nakamura, was a Government railway engineer and no information has transpired as to why he took his life.

A very pleasing function took place at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, last week when a large number of members of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, and friends, assembled to offer to Mr. J. F. Reid, the secretary of the Guild, their congratulations upon his forthcoming marriage, and to present to him a handsome gratulation as a wedding present, and as a token of their esteem.

Intermarriage between Chinese students and Japanese women is prohibited by the Chinese Government. The Chinese Consul at Yokohama recently reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that 17 students were married to Japanese women last year (1920). A Chinese press telegram now states that the Ministry has given orders to the Superintendent of Chinese Students in Japan asking him to enforce the law.

A Shanghai pilot who went down to Woonson on Saturday, in response to a special message, to bring a Japanese vessel up river, had an unusual experience, says the *N. O. Daily News*. He discovered that the crew of the vessel were celebrating the New Year in high style, most of them being drunk, and was not permitted to board the ship. The captain was nowhere to be seen, and the pilot accordingly had to return to Shanghai.

At a recent meeting of the Japanese Privy Council, it was decided to enact regulations whereby Koreans will be eligible as Japanese Consuls. The new regulations, it is reported, are epoch-making as they mark a considerable improvement in the treatment accorded to the Koreans. For the first few years, it is probable that in Chientao and such regions where there are a great number of Korean residents, Koreans will be appointed as Consuls.

The manager of the firm of Chung Tak, exporters, of 103, Queen's Road West, has reported to the police that one of the employees was sent to the Chartered Bank with a telegraphic power of attorney to draw \$6,000. On his return, he paid in to the accountant of the firm \$2,000 giving an explanation to the effect that he had not drawn the balance. This transaction took place on December 30th. The man has since absconded and it has been found that the balance of \$4,000 was drawn, and presumably the man has it with him.

Early next year drilling for oil will begin on a large tract of petroleum lands on the southern end of the Boho peninsula in Tayabas, Philippine Islands. These operations will be conducted by the Richmond Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. The field has already been investigated by experts, and the seepage is reported to show a paraffin base and a high gasoline content. It is hoped that the operations will prove successful, as the demand for oil in the Far East has become very large indeed in the past few years.

The plan for the expenditure of Yen 6,000,000 in the holding of a Meiji Shrine Commemoration Exhibition has been approved by the Tokio Prefectural Council and is expected to be passed upon favourably by the Prefectural Assembly soon, according to the vernacular papers. Representatives of the prefectural political parties decided recently upon the Spring of 1923 as the time for the exhibition. The proposal to increase taxes to meet the expense of the exhibition has met such opposition that it has been decided to raise the money through entrance fees and other means other than direct taxes. Products of the whole Japanese Empire will be shown at the exhibition.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

SHIPPING TRADE OUTLOOK.
LIKELIHOOD OF AMERICAN SHIPS
BEING LAID UP.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.
The Shipping Board estimates that if the present unsatisfactory shipping conditions continue a number of merchantmen will be withdrawn from service and the number may reach 400 in the next few months. It is stated that 208 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of twelve to two thousand have already been tied up.

LESSON IN THRIFT.

SENATOR HARDING'S REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.
The Chairman of the Inauguration Committee has acquiesced to the request of Senator Harding that in the interests of national thrift all ceremonial attendants on his inauguration as President should be abandoned.

CABLES BETWEEN GERMANY
AND UNITED STATES.PLEA FOR RESTORATION TO
PRE-WAR USES.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.
Mr. Mackay, President of the Postal and Telegraph Company, giving evidence before the Senate Committee on International Communications, argued that cables between Germany and the United States shall be returned to pre-war uses.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU FIRE.

ALL RECORDS DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.
A fire in the basement of the premises of the Department of Commerce has destroyed valuable records, including all the census figures, dating back to 1790, except those of 1920.
The Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau states that it is impossible to replace the figures.

AMERICAN WOOLLEN CO.

DECIDES ON REDUCING WAGES

LAWRENCE (MASSACHUSETTS), Jan. 11th.
The American Woollen Company announces a wage reduction of 25 per cent, owing to general business conditions.

FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR.

GREEKS OPEN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, January 11th.
According to a communiqué, the Greek General Staff in Asia Minor confirms the statement of the opening of the Greek offensive against Turkish Nationalists, and reports the capture altogether of 200 prisoners and a quantity of war material in the course of attacks east of Smyrna, which ended in the enemy retiring in disorder. The station of Karkou, on the Bagdad Railway, was occupied.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN HOLLAND

CHOCOLATE FACTORY WORKERS
GET NOTICE.

LONDON, January 11th.
The Times Rotterdam correspondent says that there is a considerable increase in unemployment in Holland, especially in the tobacco and diamond industries.
The Telegram states that workers in a well-known chocolate factory have received notices of discharge, which will come into operation on March 1st.

BRITISH MAGNETOS.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN
INDUSTRY.

LONDON, January 11th.
The fact that British magnetos are unrivalled in the world is shown by the Air Ministry report on competitions held in September with a view to ascertaining the most efficient and most reliable types of aeroplane. The Ministry pays a tribute to number of exhibits with high engine power proportionately with the weight of the machine, thus providing a useful reserve power. Important advance was also shown by types permitting rising and landing within a confined space. The best specimens, the so-called amphibians, capable of alighting and rising on land and water, have high commercial potentialities. Although the rules did not bar foreign manufactured secondary equipment, such items were insignificant among the exhibits, while all the magnetos were British.

BOLSHEVISM IN PERSIA.

COUNCIL OF ARISTOCRATS
ACCEPTS SOVIET TERMS.

LONDON, January 11th.
The Times Tehran correspondent says an Extraordinary Council of Persian aristocrats, ministers, and ex-ministers favours the acceptance of the Russian Bolsheviks' proposed terms for a Russo-Persian Treaty, excepting clauses relating to Socialism in Persia and unlimited Consular representation. It disapproves of opening official pourparlers until the Soviet troops have retired from North Persia.
The Daily Mail's Tehran correspondent states that the lower classes are clamouring for Bolshevism and are so opposed to the ratification of the Anglo-Persian Agreement, that it is doubtful if the Persian Parliament dare confirm it.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH MISSION TO KABUL.

DELHI, January 10th.
The British Mission to Afghanistan, which arrived at Kabul on January 7th, has been received with the greatest cordiality, enthusiasm and hospitality in Afghanistan.

LATEST CABLES.

AGRICULTURAL RIOTS IN INDIA.

LANDLORDS ATTEMPT TO
SUPPRESS SOVIETS.

ALLAHABAD, January 11th.
There has been bloodshed in the Rai Bareilly district in the United Provinces, where armed police were despatched. The trouble is believed to have originated in the attempts of landlords to suppress Soviets established by tenants, who allege that they were denied certainty of tenure and were forced to submit to illegal exactions.

EARLIER CABLES.

SITUATION REGARDED AS
SERIOUS.

DELHI, January 10th.
Anxiety with regard to the agricultural situation in India is justified by the official monsoon forecast, showing an unfavourable rainfall in North-West India and the neighbouring hills. Test works are being opened in parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces.

AGRICULTURAL DISTURBANCES HAVE
BROKEN OUT ON A CONSIDERABLE SCALE IN THE
RAI BAREILLY DISTRICT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Crowds of villagers are moving about the country damaging landlords' crops and invading their houses.

A mob of 2,000 was caught on January 8th lurking in the vicinity of the premises of a prominent landowner. Three of the ringleaders were arrested and the mob subsequently dispersed.

A later message states that owing to the continuance of the agrarian riots, troops are being sent to the affected districts. Meanwhile officials are endeavouring to placate the mob whose violence is due to a campaign by notorious political agitators.

The situation is regarded as all the more serious as many of the tenants have undoubtedly grievances which the landowners refuse to redress.

TO SCALE MOUNT EVEREST.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION
PROPOSED.

LONDON, January 9th.
A forthcoming attempt to scale Mount Everest, the approaches of which are still unknown to Europeans, was announced at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society by the President, Sir Francis Younghusband, who stated that the political obstacles had been removed, the Indian Government having given permission to the sending of an exploring expedition which the Society and the Alpine Club would be a great advantage. Apart from the risks and hardships, there was the unknown factor of human capacity to stand great exertion at a height of over 4,000 feet higher than yet ascended. He declared that the summit of Mount Everest would never be reached unless all the approaches were first explored most carefully. A reconnaissance party for that purpose would go to India in 1921 and a climbing party would go to Tibet in 1922.

UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

MANY CONFERENCES IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, January 9th.
Politicians, industrialists and labourers are concentrating on the problem of trade distress. In addition to a meeting of Ministers on the subject at Downing Street, today, the Trade Union leaders are holding a preliminary conference to consider their attitude towards the Government's proposals, while the Treasury have convened a conference of Government, Industrial Councils and Joint Trade Councils at the Ministry of Labour to consider short-time in Government establishments.
Other meetings this week include a conference of London Boards of Guardians to urge the Exchequer to grant relief in local rates; a meeting of the Parliamentary Trade Union Committee and the Labour Executive to discuss the whole question of unemployment, and a conference of mayors of the London Boroughs to consider a draft scheme for the London unemployed.

SOME RELIEF SCHEMES.

Replying to unemployment suggestions by the London Labour Party, Mr. Lloyd George points out that work on new arterial roads has been started in twenty-seven provincial, and three London districts, while fifty authorities are considering or operating new arterial roads. Councils and twenty-eight Provincial Councils have submitted proposals for the repair and maintenance altogether of eighty roads. The Ministry of Transport, in view of the heavy rates in the poorer London Boroughs, has offered favourable terms to enable local contributions to be met by loan, and many applications for such assistance have already been granted. Moreover, the Ministry of Health is hastening work on roads and sewers in connection with housing schemes. Many workless have already been employed. The Cabinet Unemployment Committee is meeting regularly and examining numerous other unemployment schemes.

SHORTER GOVERNMENT HOURS
DISAPPROVED.

At the Treasury Conference, the Trade Union representatives and Government employees rejected the Government proposal to work shorter hours if carried out on a proportionally reduced wage, on the ground that the small wage would not provide a reasonable living standard for the employees.

It is expected that the Government's reply on this point will be submitted to the conference at an early date.
The Trade Unionist representatives argue that the Government can employ larger numbers without reducing the wages of present employees.

NEW WIRELESS STATION.

PARIS, January 9th.
The Under Secretary, M. Deschamps, laid the stone of the largest wireless station in the world, which is to be erected near Milan.

FRENCH SENATORIAL
ELECTIONS.DEFEAT OF COMMUNIST
CANDIDATES.

OTHER RESULTS.

PARIS, January 9th.
Five members of the Cabinet have been returned in the Senatorial Elections, while all the Communist candidates were defeated. The papers consider that the results endorse the Government's policy and show the national tendency towards political moderation.

PARIS, January 9th.

The ex-Governor of Indo-China, M. Doumer, and the Cabinet members M. Breton (Health), M. Cheptou (Justice), M. Honnorat (Public Instruction) were successful in the Senate Elections, whilst M. Ricard (Agriculture) was defeated. The Radicals and Socialist Radicals numbered 43 and the Left Republicans 30. Among 90 vacancies, the former lost 9 and the latter won 8 seats.

A CABINET RESIGNATION.

PARIS, January 9th.

It is authoritatively stated that M. Ricard is resigning from the Cabinet.

PANAMA CANAL.

NOT BIG ENOUGH FOR FUTURE
SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.
The War Secretary, Mr. Baker, interviewed, advocated the construction of a sea-level canal in Panama or Nicaragua as a supplement to the present Panama canal, on the ground that fifteen years hence the latter will be inadequate to handle the world's commerce. He considered it more important commercially than building the Panama Canal, which is now under way. The new American battleships, which are expected to be completed in 1923, would be 105 feet wide, whereas the width of the canal was only 110. Mr. Baker's statement was prompted by the President-elect Mr. Harding's suggestion that the Panama Canal be changed to a sea-level canal.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

THREE OFFENDERS SENTENCED
AT LEIPZIG.

BERLIN, January 10th.
The first three cases have been concluded of war criminals tried by the specially allocated Imperial Court at Leipzig. The accused were not included in the Allies' extradition lists, but were offenders who were brought to the knowledge of the Court.
The accused were ex-engineers, convicted of plundering an inn in the Belgian hamlet of Edingen in October, 1918. They were sentenced to five years' servitude, four years' servitude and two years' imprisonment, respectively.

LIEBKNECHT'S MURDER.

RECALLED.

IMPRISONMENT SENTENCE
QUASSED.

BERLIN, January 10th.
A curious decision has been given by the Criminal Court, which has quashed the sentence of 28 months' imprisonment on Lieutenant Vogel in connection with the murder of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, on the ground that a law subsequently passed exempted the guilty offender from the purpose of preventing high treason. Vogel, however, and his sentence, owing to his escape to Holland.

ALLIED AMBASSADORS'
COUNCIL.

AMERICA MAY WITHDRAW.

WASHINGTON, January 9th.
It is stated that the United States has decided to withdraw from the Ambassadors' Council in Paris. While officials do not confirm the statement, they admit that the Government will not be represented at the Allied Ambassadors' meeting next week. Officials point out that representation on the Council is anomalous in view of the failure of the Senate to ratify the Treaty.

CHEQUERS MANSION.

FORMALLY HANDED OVER BY
LORD LEE.

LONDON, January 9th.
A noteworthy ceremony was witnessed in Buckinghamshire on the occasion of Lord Lee handing over to Mr. Lloyd George the historic Chequers Mansion estate, which he has donated as the official country residence of British Prime Ministers. Several members of the Cabinet, Lord Reading and the American Ambassador were present. The estate is valued at £250,000.

THE IRISH STOWAWAY.

DECISION OF STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 9th.
The State Department has decided not to waive the passport restrictions in regard to Mr. O'Callaghan, the Lord Mayor of Cork. The decision has been communicated to the Labour Secretary.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

MADRAS, January 10th.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has landed here. He was welcomed by Lord and Lady Willingdon and other notables. There were large crowds in the streets.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING
STRIKE.STOPPAGE OF RAILWAY AND
TRAMWAY TRAFFIC.

MELBOURNE, January 9th.
A shipping strike has stopped all trains and trams. There are 30,000 workless in Melbourne and other elsewhere, through lack of coal.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.RUSSIAN ARMY OFFICERS FOR
SIAM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 9th.

Thirty-five of General Wrangel's officers have left with their families to join the Army of the King of Siam, who was attached to the Russian Army when a youth and is said to hold a high opinion of its military qualities.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

SACRAMENTO, January 10th.

The California Assembly has unanimously ratified the Senate's anti-Japanese resolution.

LIFE IN A BUDDHIST
MONASTERY.

MEETING OF THE CHINA SOCIETY.

"Life in a Buddhist Monastery" was the title of an interesting lecture delivered by Dr. W. M. McGovern, under the auspices of the China Society, at the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C., on November 25th. Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., presided, and there was a large attendance of members of the Society and their friends.

At the outset Dr. McGovern pointed out the distinguishing characteristics of the various forms of Buddhism, the doctrines of which, as well as the practical application to the affairs of life, were widely divergent in the different parts of China and Japan. In Japan the different sects retained their distinctive character to a large extent, while in China they had more or less coalesced. In Japan, also, they had the "Reformed" as well as the "Unreformed" bodies, and the priests of the former have not the same restrictions as the latter. In Japan and China the "Unreformed" priests were not allowed to eat meat or to marry, and were obliged to wear the distinguishing sacerdotal garments, while the Japanese of the "Reformed" body lived and dressed like ordinary citizens. In Japan they had a very intricate organization of the various classes of temples, each cathedral having from 100 to 300 smaller temples subsidiary to it, while as regards personnel they had at the head a dignitary somewhat corresponding to the Pope, with a College of Cardinals, and what might be described as a Cabinet and a House of Assembly. Buddhism was making extraordinary progress in Japan, whereas in China it was stagnant. In the latter country monks were not recruited for the most part from the higher ranks of society, while in Japan they came from a very high class, and it was a common thing for military officers to spend some time in the monasteries as novices. In the "Unreformed" monasteries education was at first devoted to a mastery of the Sacred Books and the history and doctrines of all the various sects of Buddhism, the students afterwards specialising in the particular sect to which they belonged. In the "Reformed" bodies, on the other hand, attention was paid to secular education and the curriculum included European philosophy and history. Practically all the students were obliged to be graduates of the Buddhist university, and it was customary to send students abroad to France, and other places for educational training. Continuing, Dr. McGovern related some very interesting personal experiences while he was a student in one of the "Unreformed" Buddhist monasteries, where vegetarianism was rigidly enforced. "To be a vegetarian in China and Japan," he declared amidst laughter, "is one of the greatest curses that can be imposed upon anyone." Their food, he said, consisted of rice, mushrooms, and seaweed, and he had often to speak out at night to buy tinned meat and condensed milk, because he was being starved on the food they had to eat in the monastery. Strictly speaking, no food must be eaten by members of the "Unreformed" sects after midday, but in some cases that rule was now being relaxed, and tea was permitted in the afternoon. The members of the "Reformed" body could eat and drink what they liked. As regards the upkeep of the temples, the lecturer pointed out that in every temple there was a collecting-box into which the thousands of pilgrims who visited the temples daily dropped a coin of some sort. It was customary for lecturers from the monasteries to receive gifts of all kinds from appreciative members of the audience, and he had himself once been the recipient of a "puppy dog" (laughter). In the "Unreformed" monasteries the students rose at a very early hour, and carrying lighted tapers trooped in procession into the temples, where they spent most of the day in meditation and in chanting hymns, the peculiar intonation of which Dr. McGovern illustrated by a couple of examples.

At the close of the lecture a short discussion took place. Mr. Paul H. King related, in a humorous manner, his fencing experience with a well-known Japanese swordman; Mr. A. Dwyer raised a point as to the discipline and the punishments imposed in the monasteries; Mr. A. Judd gave an account of a visit which he once made to the Nishi Hongwanji, at Kyoto, where he was entertained to tiffin by the Abbot, Count Otani and Mr. A. Brown also contributed interesting reminiscences.

A warm vote of thanks was passed to Dr. McGovern for his lecture.

The Senate of the London University have increased the value of their scholarships by 50 per cent. to meet the higher cost of living. College expenses have also increased by 40 per cent. The minimum salary of a Professor in King's College is now £200.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

MR. H. G. WELLS ON THE DEATH
OF A NATION.SINN FEINERS AT WORK IN
ENGLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 2nd.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

The Duke of Westminster's marriage to Mrs. Violet May Kowley was a very quiet description. It took place in a Registry Office in the Buckingham Palace Road. To avoid the gaze of curious passers-by, the bride went in by a door at the back, at the same time that the Duke drove up in his motor car and entered by the front door. A few friends of the couple acted as witnesses. "Nothing could be more simple or less formal."

The Duke of Westminster, who is 41 years of age, is the richest man in England. His wife, who divorced him last year, is a daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis West and a sister of Princess Pless. After the divorce, she married a young officer whom she met in a hospital in France where she was a nurse.

The new Duchess of Westminster is a pretty woman of 23, youngest daughter of Sir William Nelson, formerly chairman of the Nelson Line and Nelson Steam Navigation Company. She obtained a divorce against her husband, of the Royal Horse Guards, and the divorce was made absolute ten days before her present marriage.

A PRESS DINNER.

A notable dinner was held in London a few nights ago. The guest of honour was Sir Campbell Stuart, a Canadian who has just been appointed managing-director of the Times. He is only 35 years of age, and owes his post to his ability, and also to his association with Lord Northcliffe in connection with the work of war propaganda in enemy countries when the famous newspaper Peer was directing it with characteristic cleverness and "hustle." Lord Burnham, of the Telegraph, was in the chair, and Lord Apsley, the heir-presumptive of the Morning Post, as he may be called, and Lord Riddell, of the News of the World, testified to the merits of the new guiding influence in Printing House Square.

A few years ago a gathering of this description could not have taken place. But the lions and lambs of journalism have learnt now to lie down together. The war is partly responsible. The recent Press tour in Canada has done more, and it is not surprising that similar tours to various parts of the Empire still invited are under consideration.

The Food Controller's announcement of a probable early fall in the price of the loaf is the most welcome grain of comfort the housewife has had for a long while. It is also a further relief to her in her many perplexities to learn that sugar is at once to be reduced in price by two pence a pound. The smallest of concessions is, like the proverbial minor merces, gratefully received when the cost of living has risen 15 per cent. in a single month.

Another announcement is that the food control officers all over the country are under notice, which means that control of foodstuffs will soon come to an end. Thus we are by way of coming to realise that the world is getting back to normal conditions again. There is some way still to go, and the path is hard and rough; but we are getting on.

On the subject of control generally it is, I believe, beginning to dawn on the minds of the great, wise, and eminent persons who hold the reins of office that they and the vast Departments under their management have their limitations. At any rate, we have Sir Robert Home, President of the Board of Trade, telling an audience of shipowners at Liverpool that "he could not think of anything so paralyzing to trade as the hand of the Government upon it." He added that the carrying on of business and industry is a matter far beyond the capability of any Government Department.

This is, of course, precisely what commercial men have been telling the Government ever since the Armistice. But hitherto the warnings have passed unheeded. Ministers fond of power and proud of their big staffs have clung like limpets to war time conditions and privileges. The fact that they are not wanted as Controllers of this and that industry, but on the contrary are a hindrance and a nuisance, is a lesson that has been hard to learn. But it is being learnt at last. Better late than never.

THE DEATH OF A NATION.

A series of articles on Russia, contributed by Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist, to the Sunday Express has deservedly attracted a good deal of attention here. Mr. Wells has a world-reputation as a champion of Communism; and he was afforded special facilities by Lenin while in Russia. He is not the man to derry the Bolshevik experiment at government if by any chance it can be justified. It is, therefore, interesting to find that he is driven by the logic of facts and the evidence of his senses to agree with other noted British Socialists, including Mrs. Philip Snowden and Dr. Haden Guest, to admit that Bolshevism is a tragic failure. A capitalist country may not be an earthly Paradise; but Bolshevism is Hell all the time.

Mr. Wells tells us that unless some nation, preferably America, goes to the aid of Russia, civilisation will be blotted out in another twelve months. The towns and cities are dying; an illiterate peasantry alone will survive. Meanwhile Mr. Wells draws a picture of Lenin behind the barriers of the Kremlin engaged on a great electricity scheme which may possibly come to something in a generation.

It is usual for Socialists to ascribe the ruin and collapse in Russia to the war and the breakdown of capitalism. But this seems to-day—H.G.

PUBLIC FACILITIES FOR
SEA-BATHING.

A QUESTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for to-morrow afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Follock, K.C., has given notice of his intention to ask the following question:—

Will the Government appoint a Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary and one Chinese and one British unofficial member of this Council for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting to this Council on—

- (1) The feasibility of providing adequate public facilities for sea-bathing for the residents of—
 - (a) The Island of Hongkong; and
 - (b) Kowloon; and
- (2) The question of supplying cheap and easy means of transport to the public in connection with such sea-bathing.

The Orders of the Day are:—

First reading of a Bill to authorise the making of bye-laws in respect of Holts Wharf.

Second reading of the Bill to amend the University Ordinance, 1911.

Second reading of the Bill to amend the Volunteer Ordinance, 1920.

JAPANESE LABOURERS'
MENTALITY.

FRANK ADMISSIONS.

An interesting sidelight on the mental attitude of labourers in Japan was obtained recently by the authorities in the Social Affairs Bureau of the Municipal Office.

According to the Jiji, a thousand representative workers of Japan were asked the following questions:—

- (1)—Which is the most important to the workers—the State, Society or self?
 - (2)—What religion do you believe in?
- The majority of the workers replied that, to them, self was the first consideration. With regard to religion, a considerably larger portion stated that they preferred not to pin their faith to any religion.

will not do. No other country in Europe would have been quicker under normal conditions to recover from war than Russia, where the majority of the population is rooted in the soil. Mr. Wells' investigations prove that if the Bolsheviks had been capable of the most elementary administration—the administration to be found even in a primitive State—the intolerable tragedy which has overtaken Russia would have been avoided.

THE IRISH TERROR.

Now that the Sinn Feiners have carried their internal campaign to the country, the critics of the Government's Irish policy are beginning to feel uncomfortable. I have repeatedly emphasised the difficulties which the Executive have had to face in Ireland, and have pointed out that in spite of the known facts party writers and speakers here affected to see in the Reign of Terror across the Irish Sea only a useful weapon for purely political purposes. It is the old game that has been played for generations.

True to these traditions even a level-headed man like Mr. Asquith, as the leader of the "Wee Free" Liberals in Parliament, has continued to heap reproaches on the Cabinet on the score of "reprisals," but he has glossed over the provocation received—the cold-blooded and systematic murder of police and military patrols, outnumbered by 60 to 1. This is the only barrier between civilisation as it still exists in Ireland and absolute and complete anarchy.

Naturally, denunciation of "reprisals" by politicians in England has been cleverly used by Sinn Fein to justify the foul deeds which have brought dishonour on the name of Irishman. "How can we be to blame," they say, "when an ex-Prime Minister proclaims the English Government are in the wrong?"

ACTIVITY IN ENGLAND.

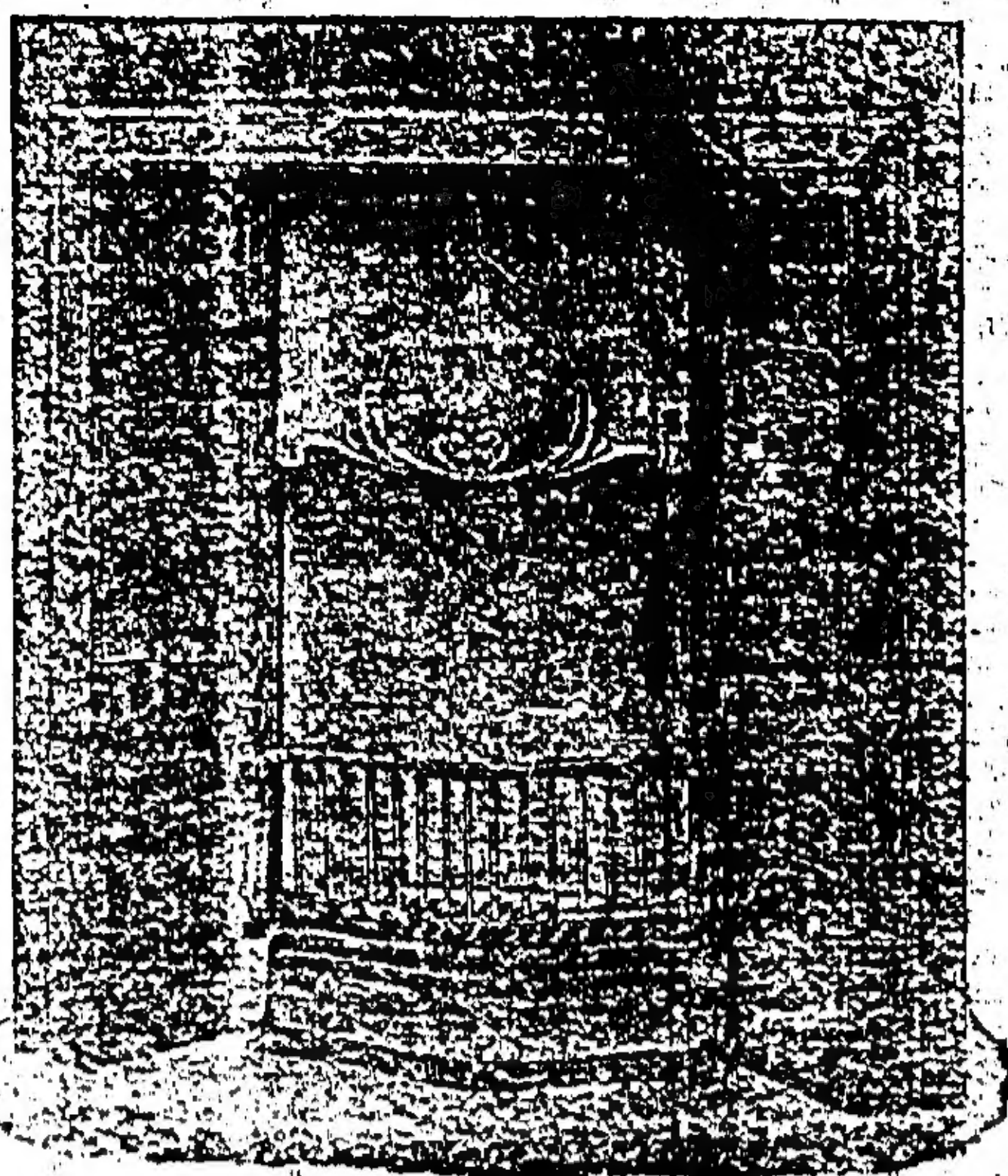
The Sinn Fein answer to all the political platitudes and insincerities of recent months is to burn down 15 warehouses at the Liverpool Docks, with the usual accompaniment of murder. At the moment there is the expectation that more of the same kind of outrage will be perpetrated in other parts of the country, and the citizens of London have to suffer the humiliation of seeing barricades going up in Whitehall.

The true nature of the Irish conspiracy is being brought home to the average Englishman. With knowledge there is also a rising sense of wrath. In this temper, and as the fearful toll of murder and outrage mounts up, the chance of a settlement of the Irish question grows more remote. If the Irish rebels are able to develop their campaign in this country—a carefully-prepared campaign, as documents seized in recent raids amply show—it may mean that all hopes of peace will be postponed for a generation, at least. But as to this we shall see better in a few weeks time. The authorities say they are getting the upper hand of the murder gangs. If they do, indeed, succeed, the world will then know how far moderate opinion in Ireland is prepared to govern the country in amicable agreement with Britain.

THE CAPTAIN'S ROOM.

A proposal to abolish the famous Captain's Room at Lloyd's, mainly on the score of economy, has been defeated by a big meeting of members. For many years the Captain's Room has not been used for its original purpose, but as a social centre for the "House." The members, however, prize the time-honoured associations.

It was in the Captain's Room that shipowners used to interview master mariners at the end of a voyage. The Room remains much as it was when an owner of say, one of the "China Clippers," famed in song and story, listened to his skipper's account of the voyage round the Cape and adventures in the distant and mysterious East. How remote that period seems to-day—H.G.



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Other things being equal—Lubricating oils are best that change the least in their properties under the varying conditions to which they are subjected in practical use. This is so, because having once established that a particular lubricating oil, of certain properties, is the best for a given machine, it is manifest that if these properties change, it is equivalent to using another oil and this may not, and indeed is not, likely to be the correct oil for the purpose. And this change of oil will take place as often as the conditions change. One of the most changeable conditions found in machinery is temperature. This is constantly changing from day to night, from winter to summer, and under varying stresses of working conditions.

Why not buy the correct grade of Gargyle Mobil oils—the oil that lubricates most—for the lubrication of your motor car? When the correct grade of Gargyle Mobil oils is used, you are insured against undue wear and consequent repairs regardless of climatic conditions or changing temperature.

Fill your crank case with the correct grade of Gargyle Mobil oils at the Hongkong Hotel Garage and watch the remarkable effect upon the operation of your car—especially on hills.

[180]



KEATING'S
LOZENGES
cure the worst cough

[121]

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

Greatest Success this City has ever seen.
The World's Superlative Magicians, now circuiting the Globe
EVERY NIGHT TO SATURDAY NEXT
AT 9.15.

In the Greatest exposition of Magic and Illusion ever presented here.
CHEFALO and PALERMO.

There will be changes of programme during the week in this wonderful and alluring attraction including:
SPANISH DANCES, PORTUGUESE SONGS AND THE REAL ARGENTINE TANGO NIGHTLY.

CHEFALO AND PALERMO AND COMPANY.

Present the greatest entertainment of its kind in the world—including
THE GARDEN OF MYSTERY.

With its Dazzling Splendours and Mystic Delights.

ONE AND ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT AT 3.

Children half-price all parts Saturday afternoon.
Book at MOUTRIE'S at once. Prices \$3, \$3 & \$1. Manager: DUNCAN NEVEN.



Keep your breath sweet, your liver free from bile and
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SAL HEPATICA

A teaspoonful in a glass of water morning will keep
you healthy.

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[16]

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FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Major Launch "Dayspring."

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A powerful remedy for all ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs.
It is a powerful expectorant and antiseptic.
It is a powerful remedy for all ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs.
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HEALTH IN THE TROPICS THE DUKE OF YORK ON RESEARCH.

The Duke of York opened the new premises of the London School of Tropical Medicine and the Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, and unveiled a mural inscription recording the gift of the building by the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a tablet to the memory of General Sir Stanley Maude.

The Duke of York, who was received with cheers, said:—I have great pleasure in declaring this building open for the purposes of a school of tropical medicine and a hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tropical diseases. In doing so I cannot too strongly commend the work that is being done in the interests of those who have helped to build up the great tropical dependencies of this Empire. (Cheers.) We stand under a deep debt of gratitude to all those who have aided in bringing to such a successful issue an undertaking so beneficial, not only to those scientific men who have devoted their lives to the cause but to those who have contributed and assisted in raising the necessary funds. (Cheers.) To the successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies we owe much, and now we have the able assistance in this direction of Lord Milner, the present Secretary of State. We also record our gratitude to the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

To the students who are beginning this forthcoming session, many of whom, I understand, are officers who have been appointed to the medical departments of the Colonies and India, I wish every success in their vital and interesting studies. There is no need for me to emphasize to them the importance of their Imperial task. It is the first duty of a civilized community to provide the conditions of a healthy life, to sweep away the plague spots, to take measures against infection, and, possibly most important of all, to instruct the public as to habits of which make for health.

The School of Tropical Medicine holds a watching brief for the health of the outposts of our wide Empire, and it is there that schemes may be initiated such as have made what was once known as the "White Man's Grave" a land where to-day work and effort may be advanced without the toll of death and suffering which formerly attended life in those regions. I hope that still further funds may be forthcoming to carry on this great work, and especially to advance research. (Cheers.)

THE ART OF "LOBBYING."

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS'S ADVICE.

Sir Alfred Robbins delivered at the University of London, South Kensington, recently, an address on "The Lobby Correspondent" to the students of the Journalism Diplomatic Courses, Sir Bernard Parsons presiding.

Sir Alfred Robbins, who for 33 years has represented the Birmingham Post in the Parliamentary Lobby, sketched the history of that institution from the time Pepys went to it to learn news, and Swift in order to influence votes. He showed the essential difference between the idea of lobbying as practised at Westminster and in certain other legislatures, the former being that of Pepys and the latter that of Swift; and he claimed the British as the better part. From personal acquaintance in the Lobby with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Farnell, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, among modern political leaders who have passed away, he illustrated the manner and degree in which the art and practice of journalistic lobbying had changed with the years, and depicted the idea that it was merely a matter of immediate news-gathering. A lobbyist should exhibit an enquiring mind but not an inquisitorial manner, and be a mental recorder, not a manual reporter, as an opened note-book closed many a mouth. There were moments when the exactitudes of direct communication were best avoided, and when Lord Burleigh's immortal shake of the head and all it conveyed to the intelligent beholder furnished the acid test of the true lobbyist.

Confidence should be absolutely respected, despite any threat of political persecution or personal loss. His counsel to the lobbyist was to be persuasive, patient, and persevering, but at no time a pest; never to forget that the part is much to be preferred to the whole, when the whole cannot be told without a breach of faith; and, above all, never to "leak," always remembering that confidence is a plant of slow growth and swift decay, a priceless possession because never recoverable when once thrown away.

WOODEN WEDDING.

OAKES, PINE, BIRCH, LAUREL, AND HICKORY.

Miss Ada Oakes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Oakes, of Washington, North Carolina, has recently become the bride of Mr. Walter Pine, of Salisbury, in the same State.

The pair decided to have a "wooden wedding." Every one who took a leading part in the ceremony had a name like a tree. Here is the list:

Bridegroom Mr. Walter Pine
Bride Miss Ada Oakes
Best man Mr. Robert L. Birch
Bridesmaid Miss Anna Lee Laurel
Minister Rev. Oscar T. Wood
To make the "wooden-flavour" complete, the couple went to Hickory, North Carolina, for the honeymoon.

Alfred Mills, a builder at Bath, stated at a meeting of the local housing committee recently that he had men in his service who laid no more than sixteen bricks a day.



Terrible Eye Diseases Cured

When you look into eyes that are red, swollen, repulsive, you shudder and turn away. Do you know that there is a new discovery that makes diseased eyes healthy, a wonderful fact.

LAVOLHO

that will make your eyes strong with clear white surfaces. No redness, no discharge, no itching, no pain. LAVOLHO, discovered by an American eye specialist, absolutely harmless to the most sensitive eyes. LAVOLHO cures itching eyes, runs all itching, clears tired old eyes. Keep your eyes washed out with LAVOLHO and they will be your most beautiful feature.

For sale, complete with dropper, at all chemists' shops, druggists, etc.

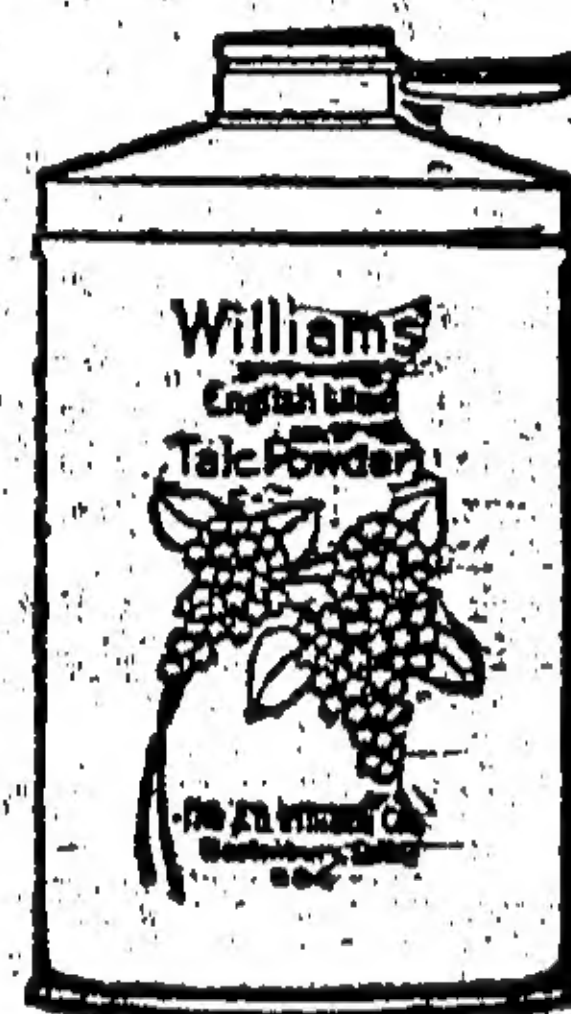
D. D. D. Company, 38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

Williams'

English Lilac Talc Powder

The delicately fresh scent of Williams' English Lilac Talc Powder is a genuinely soothing relief in tropical climates.

A light sprinkling of the borated, antiseptic, refreshing powder immediately alleviates the discomfort of prickly heat or Dhobi Itch.



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The Car for the Owner-Driver.

The Standard Car is designed expressly for the Owner-Driver, particularly the one driving in all weathers over the roughest roads—and gives faithful service.

2 and 4-Seaters supplied.

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The All-British
Standard
LIGHT CAR



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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)


GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORM.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers. In 3 sizes.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.



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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
CHILDAR	JAVA	18th Jan.	18th Jan.	JAVA
TJILATJAP	AMOI	25th Jan.	28th Jan.	BEKAWAN, DEPE, JAVA
HAITANG	JAVA	25th Jan.	21st Jan.	JAVA

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through routes to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
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"AMELAND" ... February	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	21st Feb.
"ALDERAMIN" ... March	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	21st Mar.

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STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Penang, Cebu, Continental American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA," Captain Bibb, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 13th JANUARY, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
Bills and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
Passengers will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 12th, 1921. [175]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENLUCE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 12th Jan. at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 12th Jan. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 6th, 1921. [184]

MEANING OF CURRENCY EXPANSION. EFFECT ON PRICES.

How has the increase of currency since the war began affected prices and production, asks the *British Trade Journal*. That was the main question put to the Board of Trade authorities last year, and it is answered by a White Paper recently issued. Elaborate columns of figures are given showing the production of the main staples in 1904-13 and in 1919 in the countries for which particulars are available; but as Russia appears to be left out the results are incomplete. Still, the tables which include the figures to March 31st last are interesting and prove the predominant influence which currency expansion has exercised upon prices of commodities and the foreign exchanges.
History contains too many instances of the effect of inflation of purchasing power on the prices of purchasable things for any economist to question the close connexion between the two. One table shows how a rise in prices of commodities has followed on expansion in currency. Thus in the United States currency has been increased since 1913 by 77 per cent., and prices since 1914 by 96 per cent.; in the United Kingdom the increases are 150 and 136 per cent. respectively, in France 300 and 197 per cent., in Denmark 350 and 151 per cent. respectively, and so on. The one exception is Holland, where the currency expansion since 1913 has been 190 per cent. and the rise in retail prices since 1914 only 99 per cent.

The rise in wholesale prices has exceeded the advance in retail prices, which is attributed partly to Government control of retail sales. This control in some cases, has involved the sale of commodities below the cost of production, the margin, of course, being met by subsidies. Another table shows that those countries which have expanded their currencies most have also suffered the heaviest depreciation in exchange. Thus Germany, which expanded her currency between July, 1914, and March, 1920, by 1,118 per cent., has depreciated the sterling value of marks to a corresponding extent.

INCREASED BUYING POWER.

In the United States and Japan prices rose year by year in a rate of progression similar to that of currency expansion. Thus in the United States on July 1st, 1917, the increase in currency on 1914 was 40 per cent., and the increase in prices 43 per cent.; on the same date in 1918 the figures of increase were 59 and 85 per cent., and in 1919 71 and 96 per cent. respectively. No figures are available regarding Russia, but if they were, the truth of the quantity theory of money would again be demonstrated. The report also confirms the view that expansion of buying power, and not shortage of production, is the dominant cause of high prices. A table shows that in articles like rice, cotton, silk and wine no marked diminution of world production has occurred.

"THE VICTORY AT SEA." BRITISH TRIBUTES TO ADMIRAL SIMS.

In the course of its long review on Admiral Sims' new book, "The Victory at Sea," the *Times* says:—
"There is no commander of the Allied forces in the war, whether by land or sea, for whom Great Britain has a warmer feeling than it has for Admiral Sims of the United States Navy. With the political controversies in which his supposedly too high regard for England and for the British Navy has involved him in his own country, however, we may regret that, only by his conduct as we saw it in the course of the war, and we know him to be a fine sailor and a man of great fighting spirit who let no party considerations of whatever kind interfere with the one supreme end of defeating Germany. To the winning of that end everything else had to bend, and it was more owing to his loyal determination and his constancy than to anything else that it was made practicable to use the combined navies as one magnificent weapon into which they were welded."
"It was four years before the war that, with a fairly clear prevision of what Germany's ambitions then were leading to, he made his indiscreetly generous speech in the Guildhall, declaring that 'If the time should ever come when the British Empire is menaced by a European coalition, Great Britain can rely upon the last ship, the last dollar, the last man and the last drop of blood of her seamen beyond the sea, and about the same time he was making a report to his own Navy Department that it could not be more than four years before a European war would break out.'"
"He was, of course, severely rebuked at home for his utterance, which, as he says himself, came 'from his heart rather than his head.' But it did come from his heart. He meant it, as in the very period set by his prophecy he was to have opportunity to prove."

The *Daily Mail* in its review describes the book as "an inspiring book, generous and just to the British Navy and people," and adds: "Its contents will be a perfect revelation to both."
The *Morning Post's* review says:—
"If the British public cares to learn how near was the British Empire to defeat at sea in the Spring of 1917, let them read this admirable, vivid and outspoken work. It is written by a great flag officer and an honest gentleman, and it is the best account of the submarine campaign hitherto published or likely to be published. As it was an American Admiral who first gave to the world a scientific exposition of the principles of sea power, so it is fitting that another American Admiral, Sims, with all the undoubted common sense and shrewd vision of his countrymen, should give the most lucid account hitherto published of the practical application of those principles in the great war."

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "DEUCALION"

FROM NEW YORK.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where they will be left at the Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Jan. 10th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Jan. 15th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before Jan. 15th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 9th, 1921. [218]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by Jan. 17th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives, as an appointed time on Thursday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 10th, 1921. [220]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, LA ROCHELLE, PALICE, LISBON and GENOA.

THE Steamship

"AMELAND"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 17th Jan., 1921, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th Jan., 1921, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.

Hongkong, January 10th, 1921. [219]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"SLAVIC PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, Jan. 13th, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Jan. 14th, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countermanded.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countermanded by
FURNES (FAR EAST), LTD.
St. George's Building, Telephone No. 3165.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1921. [191]

THIS NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
At the Hongkong Dispensary, 11, The Arcade, and at all Chemists and Druggists.
SPECIAL ADVISORY: THERAPION is a French Preparation of the most powerful and effective of all the known remedies for the treatment of all the various forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc., and is the only remedy which has been found to be entirely safe and effective in all cases.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SINGAPORE & PENANG	"HANGSANG"	Fri, 14th Jan, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUEN-SANG"	Fri, 14th Jan, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Sun, 16th Jan, 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues, 18th Jan, Noon
SHANGHAI, CHERPOO & DALNY	"WINSANG"	Wed, 19th Jan, 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HUEHOV	"LOKSANG"	Wed, 19th Jan, 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Thurs, 20th Jan, 9 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Burali and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hobei when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Quesao.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "HANGSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, Jan. 14th, for SINGAPORE and PENANG.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET TENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, Jan. 20th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 311

GENERAL MANAGERS

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENADE"	19th Jan.	Ons Hongkong
M.V. "GLENARA"	22nd Jan.	22nd Jan.
"GLENAMOI"	25th Jan.	25th Jan.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENLUCE"	about 20th Jan.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENADE"	about 15th Feb.	LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 21 sub 5 or 23 and 3694.

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Cable Address
Kawakisen, Kobe.
Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.

Telephones: Sannami
2844, 2893.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)
CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000
President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA
Managing Director: Mr. M. MATSUYAMA
The Company has on hand a Large Number of
NEW CARGO STEAMERS
ALWAYS READY FOR
CHARTERS of all descriptions.
The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.
And under the Company's management—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)
For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 10th.
Hok Canton, Chinese str., 558 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo.
 January 11th.
Alonow, British str., 4,278 tons, Capt. T. H. Collister, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Anchises, British str., 3,913 tons, Capt. James Inkster, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chesiang, British str., 1,313 tons, Capt. Jones, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Dilwara, British str., 3,460 tons, Capt. Babb, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M. M. & Co.
Fukuro Maru, Japanese str., 281 tons, Capt. Yoshizawa, from Kobe, with coal.—Kempira.
Glanalloch, British str., 1,434 tons, Capt. A. W. Hall, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.
Hailong, British str., 1,188 tons, Capt. Thomson, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D. L. & Co.
Hunan, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. G. Byers, from Dally, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Linan, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. Cole, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Pilana, Italian str., 4,545 tons, Capt. B. Bednare, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Doddwell & Co.
Rangoon Maru, Japanese str., 3,338 tons, Capt. T. Oada, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Shun Cheong, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Leung San Keng, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Wai Yee.
Shun Shing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Fo On & Co.

CLEARANCES.

January 11th.
Ameland, for Shanghai.
Chesiang, for Shanghai.
Uchin China, for Hongkong.
Dilwara, for Bombay.
Haimun, for Haiphong.
Mirado Maru, for Hongkong.
Hunan, for Canton.
Laomedon, for New York.
Nanking, for San Francisco.
Rangoon Maru, for Bombay.
Shadown, for San Francisco.
Shun Cheong, for K. C. Wan.
Shun Shing, for K. C. Wan.
Steelman, for Shanghai.
Taisima, for Heilow.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Hailong*, on January 11th:—
 Mr. C. S. Busto, Mr. Les Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gormett, Miss Sawyer and Mr. T. Ohikami.
 Per s.s. *Pilana*, from Europe via Singapore on November 11th:—
 Mr. and Mrs. Zwieler, Mr. Seizer, Miss Schaf, Wahl Hocht, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. A. Carino de Sa, Mrs. M. E. dos Santos Xavier, Rev. Adolfo Carrozo.
 Per s.s. *Dilwara*, on January 11th:—
 Messrs. J. A. Kay, G. H. Shant, H. A. Irwin, G. H. Clifton, A. E. McDonald, E. Deal, N. B. A. Edgar, T. W. Rogers, E. Gordon, Morgan, Siddle, Staple, E. B. Medler, H. V. Budd, Tarrant, C. Broom, Eng. Lieut. F. W. Farlow, Lieut. Stuart-Peter, Lieut. A. T. Alkin and Mr. and Mrs. Trehanze.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tsuruga Maru* (Hamburg line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on January 8th, and is expected here on January 11th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Cap Finisterre* left Hongkong for Shanghai via Suez on January 10th, and is expected here on January 12th.
 The s.s. *Rheny* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai yesterday for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg, due here on January 14th, and will sail the next day at noon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aki Maru, from Australia, due January 17th.
Bombay Maru, due January 27th.
Cap Finisterre (N.Y.K.) from Liverpool, due January 29th.
Duguesne from New York, due February 2nd.
Euryalus, due February 5th.
Edmore from Seattle, due January 24th.
Idomenia, due March 2nd.
Kanagawa Maru due January 18th.
Kashima Maru due January 16th.
Keemu, due February 25th.
Kumano Maru from London, due January 20th.
Lowther Castle due February 6th.
Lycan, due January 13th.
Mananillo, due January 18th.
Metawa, due January 20th.
Melina, from Europe, due January 10th.
Mishima Maru, from London, due February 1st.
Sakawa from New York, due January 15th.
Tambo Maru (European line), due January 20th.
Tetraz, due February 10th.
Titan, due February 17th.
Totomi Maru due January 17th.
Tsuruga Maru, from Japan, due January 14th.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 11th at 11.31.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok, and is nearly stationary at Hongkong and Manila. It is increasing at Shanghai.
 A fresh anti-cyclone is forming over N. China.

The monsoon will freshen along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 0.11 inches against an average of 0.27 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock N. & N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 11th.

	Previous On	Date On	at
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.11	30.11	30.07
Temperature	64	58	66
Humidity	83	61	84
Wind Direction	SW	North	West
Force	2	1	3
Weather	c	b	b
Rain			

Highest open-air Temperature on 10th, 64.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th, 56.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
January	a.m.	p.m.
11th	7.06	5.53
12th	7.06	5.53
13th	7.06	5.53
14th	7.06	5.53
15th	7.06	5.53
16th	7.06	5.53
17th	7.06	5.53
18th	7.06	5.53
19th	7.06	5.53
20th	7.06	5.53
21st	7.06	5.53
22nd	7.06	5.53
23rd	7.06	5.53
24th	7.06	5.53
25th	7.06	5.53
26th	7.06	5.53
27th	7.06	5.53
28th	7.06	5.53
29th	7.06	5.53
30th	7.06	5.53
31st	7.06	5.53
February 1st	7.03	5.13

Just Received THE FIFTEEN SATURDAYS OF THE ROSARY

English and Portuguese
 GRACA & CO

Dealers in Prayer Books, Postage Stamps, Toys, Garden Seeds, etc.

No. 19, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box, 630.

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LADIES

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
 Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to Thayer, steel Drops and Penny royal.
 CHAPOTEAU, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
 Sold by all chemists.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(O. S. S. CO., LTD. & C. M. S. N. CO., LTD.)

The Steamship

"ANCHISES"

will be despatched to Shanghai on or about 14th January, 1921.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

For Passages apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 34.

Agents.

(213)

CP&OS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama

Steamer	From	Due
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Hongkong	Jan. 18 - Jan. 31
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Yokohama	Jan. 20 - Feb. 16
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Kobe	Feb. 10 - Feb. 28
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Yokohama	Mar. 23 - Apr. 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Hongkong	Mar. 31 - Apr. 18
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Kobe	Apr. 7 - May 1
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Yokohama	Apr. 28 - May 16
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Hongkong	May 17 - June 7
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Kobe	May 26 - June 18
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Yokohama	June 14 - July 8
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Hongkong	June 23 - July 11

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and to be in advance of, the date of departure from the Orient. The conditions on the Atlantic are as compared as on the Pacific. Advance reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Freight orders from Montreal to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Freight orders from all ports reservations will be issued here.

For Terms and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE. Telephone 725. Cable address: CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
15,000 Tons	11,000 Tons	10,200 Tons

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"
Feb. 25th	Jan. 12th, Noon	Jan. 25th

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	March 19th
----------------	------------

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NILE"
Feb. 7th	April 3rd

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, AGENT, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT, PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100 HONG KONG STREET. TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

(via Suez or Panama)
 For NEW YORK

"GARLIC PRINCE" ... 20th January (via Panama).
 For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED, St. George's Building. Telephone 3155. Telegrams "Furness".

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

For SAN FRANCISCO.

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.
 For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Hotel Mandarins, Cable address "SOLANO"

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK & OR BOSTON via Suez or Panama Canals at Owners' Option.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 23rd Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI

S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about January 20th.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE.

Ports: SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about January 16th.

S.S. "FILSNA" ... on or about February 6th.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about March 3rd.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" ... sailing on or about January 20th.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about February 7th.

For JAVA

S.S. "RIJUN MARU" ... sailing on or about Jan. 23rd.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on or about Feb. 11th.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAULCUTTA.

In conjunction with the

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND AFAPAR LINES

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan port, Cargo to Overseas Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.
 TAJIMA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Jan., at 11 a.m.
 SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.
 FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Monday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
 KAGA MARU ... Friday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.
 YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.
 TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

TSUBUGA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th January.
 LEISON MARU ... Sunday, 8th February.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Jan., at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th January.

CALCUTTA & BANGALORE via Singapore & Penang.

SANUKI MARU ... Thursday, 3rd Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Thursday, 13th Jan.

TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Jan.

KUMANO MARU (Moji direct) ... Tuesday, 16th Jan.

TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 14th Jan.

BOMBAY MARU ... Friday, 19th Jan.

CAP FINISTERRE (Kobe direct) ... Saturday, 20th Jan.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 274 & 222. S. YASUDA, Manager.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, USA

Due to Arrive

Due to Depart

S.S. WEST HIXTON About Jan. 20th 1921.

S.S. WEST HIXTON About Feb. 2nd 1921.

through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overseas Points with Transshipment to routes.

Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.

Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai.

Hongkong Office—Princo Building, Queen Rd.

Cal. No. 1028.

CHAS. E. HOBARDSON

General Agent for New China

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRUT, DELAGUA BAY, DUBAI (Matal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK)

"CITY OF FLORENCE" 7th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHEKIANG"	On 15th Jan. 9 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 15th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FENGTIEN"	On 15th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 15th Jan. 4 P.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAI FONG"	On 16th Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUOHOW"	On 18th Jan. 9 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 18th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample space. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all (Europe and Northern China Ports). Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson | THURSDAY, Jan. 15th at 12 Noon
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore | THURSDAY, Jan. 20th at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"AGAMEMNON" ... via Suez ... 22nd Jan.
"KENTUCKY" ... via Suez ... 1st Mar.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON
Messrs & Co., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

[NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonn	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BREEMEN"	11,500	14th Jan. 4 P.M.	Singapore, Cebu, P.S. mouth & Liden
"DILWARA"	5,400	15th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"FLASSY"	7,346	16th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	16th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNKER"	5,400	10th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	19th Feb.	do
"KASHGAR"	5,300	4th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"ALIPORA"	5,300	5th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" 7,000 4th Feb. Calcutta via S'pore & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"KANOWNA"	7,400	16th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	9th Mar.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,300	18th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNKER"	5,400	28th Jan.	Shanghai Only.
"JAPAN"	6,000	28th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	31st Jan.	Japan direct.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable. * Calls do not. In Station Passengers may travel by R.E.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goppan & Dorella, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 6th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KARADO MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Jan.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"UNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Friday, 14th Jan.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Cuban Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Saturday, 15th Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 16th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOGHU MARU" ... Sunday, 18th Jan.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building, [30]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

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	"PORTHOS" 20,000	On or about 5th Feb.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUZ	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 18th Jan.
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